Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 81 BOMBAY· FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1919			
6th April	Somali ..	8712	
8th "	Ormonde† ..	14853	
12th "	Norman † ..	7596	
15th "	Teesta ..	6296	Extra B. I. Co's. sailing
18th "	Malta ..	8064	Extra
19th "	Nagova ..	6854	
26th "	Karmala ..	8983	
26th "	Takada ..	6949	Extra
3rd May	Nankin ..	6852	
10th "	Delta ..	8089	

† Does not call Marseilles.

Passages have already been allotted by the "Malta", "Somali", "Ormonde", "Teesta" "Nagova" and "Karmala". Passages by steamer sailing during April will only be available for "A" grade priority certificate holders. It is anticipated that passages will be available for "B" grade certificate holders during May, and for "C" grade certificate holders during June. All applications for passages should be accompanied by prior: P certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Return Tickets available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
1919		
16th April ..	Dilwara ..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
31st March ..	Taroba ..	East-South Africa sails at 5 p.m.
3rd April ..	Chakla ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
4th " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
7th " ..	Linga ..	Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Shinzui Maru	S. Nishiyama	2983	27th Mar.	5th April
Kosoku Maru	W. Nagahiro	3187	29th Mar.	7th April
Yubari Maru	T. Ota	4120	2nd April	12th Ap il
Kinuezan Maru	No. 2 S. Sato	3204	3rd April	10th April
Nagano Maru	K. Yamamoto	3811	13th April	20th April
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	19th April	29 h April

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAM. SHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—187 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,806

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
"Bushu Maru"	K. Uchigove ..	18th Mar.	5th April	Italy
Burma Maru	S. Imai ..	26th Mar.	6th April	"
Kofuku Maru	K. Wakatake..	8th April	20th April	Japan
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe..	14th April	26th April	"
Mitsuki Maru	Nakemura ..	3rd May	14th May	"

For freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... $1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND..... $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO,, LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs, 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9, Tamarind Lane.
BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	28,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI.
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Path,
Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE 14 BOXES AMERICAN ZINC SHEETS, EX. S.S. "CITY OF "HANKOW."

Under instructions from the Import Office concerned and on account and risk of the Shippers, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 7th April 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction, Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

14 boxes containing 260 American Zinc Sheets of 8 ft. by 3ft. by 16 B. W. G., Marked E., ex. s.s. "City of Hankow."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The above goods are lying at Warl under Duty Paid Warehouse and loose samples can be seen at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 4th April, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 450 BALES DAVID MILLS YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 8th April, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms by order of the David Mills, Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Chabildas Nathoobhoy the following goods:—

450 bales David Mills Yarn No. 10 China Cockatoo Ticket Flower Tie each 400 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 BARRELS SULPHUR BLACK

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 7th April, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms, by order of the concerned the following goods:—

E. D. S. S. B. 8-33.—26 barrels Sulphur Black (American.)

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1919.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Entrance Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone 3297.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MATERIALS & DELERIS OF HOUSE NO. 7 SITUATED AT FULGALLI, BHULESHWAR WITHOUT THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1919, at about 3 o'clock p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auctions the materials including debris of the house No. 7 situated at Bhuleshwar Fulgalli under the ownership and possession of Sheth Soonderji Motibhai on condition to demolish the building and remove the same to the level of the ground within 3 weeks from the date of sale.

Full value with Rs. 50 per cent. deposit will be required a the time of sale.

B MANEKLAL & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF PLATE ROUND AND SQUARE BARS IRON HOOPS, CORRUGATED PLAIN SHEETS, ANGLE & T. IRON, etc. etc.

THIS DAY. FRIDAY, the 4th April, at 4 p. m., (S. T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 55, Carnac Bunder Iron Jatha, by order of the surviving partners of the firm of Messrs. Mahomed Ali Abdool Ali & Co., in order to dissolve the partnership owing to the death of Mr. Mahomed Ali Abdool Ali:—

A large quantity of plate bars, round bars, square bars, iron hoops, corrugated plain sheets, iron sheets, Angled T. Iron, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

TO-MORROW. SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Bai Mongibai, daughter and sole Executrix of the will of Shah Narotamdas Anandji on account and risk of Ragoonath Mahadev Kelkar.

One paid of gold nak, one pair of gold bangles, one gold sari, one gold hausli and one pair gold avari.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW. SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.:—

The property of the late Mr. John Knox consisting of glass and crockeryware, dining tables and chairs, dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, book case, teapoys, clothes presses, writing tables, chest of drawers hat stand, cane chairs, double mesnifs beaded chicks, door curtains, bedsteads, lamps, etc., etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred planquin office shigram.

1 bay-horse, quiet in harness.

1-20 H.-P. 4-cylinder, 7-Seater, English make Humbey motor car in good running order.

1 2-seater child's motor car chain drive ball bearing painted and upholdstered, in perfect condition.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT KANDAWADI.

Suit No. 1276 of 1917.

Bhudergi Lalji ..... Plaintiff

vs.

Morarji Raghunath and others ... Defendants.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., received in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions, contained in the decree made in the above suit by the Hon'ble Justice Macleod, on the 31st day of January 1919, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th day of April 1919, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises all the right title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants in the immoveable property, hereunder described:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Eastern Side of Kandawadi Oart or cross lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 739 and Street No. 1, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7731, and bounded on the East partly by the Sweeper's Passage and beyond that by the House of Naranji Bhawanji and partly by a well, on the West by the Kandawadi Oart cross lane, and on the South, partly by the passage of the said Oart and partly by the house of Ganpat Manikji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to Messrs Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office in No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WIRE NAILS.

TO-MORROW. SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. D. J. Mistri and Co., and on account and risk of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "City of Rangoon."

343 kegs American counter-shunk cheqouered head wire nails of different sizes from 1 to 6 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE OF ORNAMENTAL COPPER WIRE.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. A. N. Motiwala of 86, Bhusari Mohalla, Bombay:

100 cases Ornamental Copper Wire as under:

Mark F. Nos. 141-174, Cases 34, Guage 28 B W G, Costs 850, Nett Wt. 4250 lbs.

Mark F. Nos. 175-207, Cases 33, Guage 30 B W G, Costs 825, Nett Wt. 4125 lbs.

Mark F. Nos. 208-240, Cases 33, Gauge 32 B W G, Costs 825, Nett Wt. 4125 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Lady Seth Hill, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome plain and carved, black and teak wood, French polished household furniture, glass and crokeryware, best platedware, dumbwaiter, sideboard, teapoys, hat stands, electric table fans, glass door almyrahs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, wash-hand tables, with crockery, commodes bath tubs, grattings and towel horses, writing tables, book cases, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome vases, drawing and dining room carpets and durries, books, collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots of rich standard roses cannas, alamandas, date and punkah palms, maiden hair ferns, choicest annuals in baskets and pots, erottons ashers, pansies, lilies, etc., etc.

The property of the Hon. Sir Basil Scott. Kt., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD.
GOLD AND SILVER.
SILK.
EMBROIDERY.

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI.
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.).

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES OF FAZULBHOY, PEARL, PABANEY & CURRIMBHOY AND CRESCENT MILLS AND THE INDIAN BLEACHING DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS LIMITED.

Under instructions from Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 7th, and on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises of each of the following mills:—

On the premises of the Fazulbhoy Mills Limited at De Lisle Road, Parel.

A lot of unserviceable stores such as empty casks of appranta, tallow, china clay and spindle oil, empty drums of turpentine and boiled oil, empty tins of kerosine and vilosite oil, tallow, greasy oil calsium and magnesium, empty wooden cases of oil, empty jars, empty bottles, empty boxes, empty bags of grain, old reiected pickers, old buffers, old and new pieces of roller skin, old roller cloth, hoop iron, healds, old spinning rings, full press bardan doocha, loose planks of wooden cases, old tin scraps, etc.

On the premises of the Pearl Mills Limited.

A lot of unserviceable stores such as empty casks of apprenta, tallow, china clay and cylinder oil, empty drums of boiled oil, empty tins of kerosine and spindle oil in case, empty drums of calcium, old pickers, old and new pieces of roller skin, old roller cloth, pieces of hoop iron, healds, empty boxes of ring travellers, empty bottles, full press bardan doocha, etc.

On the premises of the Pabaney Mills, Limited.

A lot of unserviceable stores such as old pickers, old buffers, empty jars, empty bottles, empty drums, of boiled oil empty bottles, empty drums of boiled oil, empty of tallow and spindle oil, pieces of hoop iron, old winding bobbins doocha of old gunny bags etc.

On the premises of the Currimbhoys Mills, Co., Ltd.

A lot of unserviceable stores such as ring travellers boxes, ink bottles, acid jars, old and new pieces of roller skin, new pieces of roller cloth, old pickers, spindle oil tins, empty drums, empty casks of coal tar, old healds, buffers, elastic cord, empty cases of kerosine oil, hoop iron, old flyers, rings, C. I. water tanks, tin and iron scrapping, etc.

On the premises of the Indian Bleaching Dying and Printing Works Ltd. Purbhadevi Road, Dadar.

A lot of unserviceable stores such as old hoop iron, cloth rags ends, cotton banding pieces, manila rope, waste engine rope, bardan and full press bales doochas, brass dust and pieces, W. I. pipe, iron pieces, castings, copper in pieces, rubber pieces, leather and hair belting, zinc sheets, iron chains, empty ink bottles, empty wooden boxes and cases, empty tins of colour, empty casks, gunny bags, etc.

On the premises of the Crescent Mills Co. Ltd., at Ferguson Road, Parel.

A lot of unserviceable stores such as empty casks of tallow grease, and china clay, empty tins of oil, empty drums empty oil cases, empty bags of sago and farina, empty jars, empty dealwood cases, hoop iron, spinning rings, hessian tares of F. P. cotton bales, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, sell by Public Auction, at No. 10 Shed Victoria Dock, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), by order of the offices concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, the following:—

Lot No. 1.—V B/7155, Bombay—No. 51/60—10 bales Liepmans White Shirtings No. 7, 32in./33in. by 40 yards in each 100 pieces.

Lot No. 2.—V B/7153, Bombay—No. 47/50—4 bales Liepmans White Shirtings No. 7, 32in./33in. by 40 yards in each 100 pieces.

Lot No. 3.—V B/7155, Bombay—No. 111/120—10 bales Liepmans White Shirtings, No. 1500 in each 50 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CUTCH MANDVI COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, by order of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following:—

16 Full Pressed bales of Cutch Mandvi Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PANEL PINS AND WHITE LEAD PAINT.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

305 kegs Panel Pins 17 gauge of different sizes.

R. R. No. 1/80.—80 kegs White Lead Paint.

R .R. No. 401/559.—159 kegs White Lead Paint.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 4th April, 1919.

S. S. "LOYALTY"

S. S. "LOYALTY" will sail for Southampton via Marseilles on SATURDAY, the 5th instant from Ballard Pier at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), carrying First Class "A", First Class "B" and Second Class passengers. Passengers are requested to be present at the Ballard Pier for Medical Inspection at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.). Passengers are also requested to send in their baggage especially their heavy baggage to the Vessel which is lying at Berth No. 12, Alexandra Dock before 4 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, and to see that the necessary Labels indicating Name and Identification No. are affixed, which, if not already in their possession, can be had from the Agents of the Steamer.

There are few passages of First Class "A" and First Class "B" still available. Intending passengers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
46, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 PACKAGES FANCY, FINE WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 4th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Bhogilal Gulabchand & Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

10 packages fancy fine white dhotees No. 895 Ralli's goods 8/9 yards.

10 packages fancy fine white dhotees No. 895 Ralli's goods 10/11 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 4th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Lokhmidas Bhimji Ravji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Mohanlal Harjivan.

25 bales each 30 pieces Japanese shirtings No. 3640.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 4th instant at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Panachand Fulchand and in pursuance to the power of sale received under a writing made on 29-3-19 between the parties concerned.

5 packages dhotees No. 1648 or other 8 to 10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF SAW-MILL MACHINERY.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Jivalal Ojamshee & Co. at their godown at Ahmedabad Street, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bur Brown & Co.

(1) One log frame saw (Ransome make) to take logs up to 18in. with spare blades.
(2) The Chelsea joiner Cy. Ransome performs various operations saws up to 30 in.
(3) Self-acting circular saw bench 60in. by Ransome with blade.
(4) Self-acting circular saw bench 36in. by Ransome with blade.
(5) Small saw bench 24in. by Ransome with blade.
(6) Band saw machine 24in. pully by Ransome.
(7) One emery wheel blade sharping machine.
(8) Steam engine Wilson Make 14 H.P.
(9) Cochrone patent vertical boiler 15ft by 5ft. by 60ft.
(10) Heater for boiler.
(11) Shaftings, shiftings, gearing, pully etc.
(12) Circular saws 24in. No. 8.
Circular saws 30in No. 9.
Circular saws 32in No. 1.
Circular saws 36in No. 6.
Circular saws 50in No. 2.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 4th April, 1919.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No. .....' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

A Very large stock of Calcium Carbide just received. Wholesale and retail, enquiries solicited. The PETROL SUPPLYING CO., Lamington Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Telegrams: Sedulous. Telephone 3010. 1802

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

PETROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action.) Guaranteed to save 10 per cent. to 40 per cent. petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in first 10 miles and pays for itself in a few weeks. Agents required throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Full particulars on application to THE NEW MOTOR SPECIALITY CO., LTD., Post Box 171, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

CAPITALISTS—Have an interest in a Railway in India. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. MONIZ, Broker and Estate Agent 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1888

AVAILABLE BOARD and LODGING (Goats). Apply Mrs. SCOTT, Flora Building Byculla. 1958

VIOLIN MANDOLIN, BANJO, PIANO and CELLO, taught by C. MENEZES, 4, Horarwallas Buildings, top-floor, Bombay 2 1972

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent COMPOUNDER. See personally Dr. KALYANDAS DESAI, Bhuleshwar. 1928

WANTED either Gujrati or a Parsi TYPIST, good in English, Pay Rs. 30 to 40. Apply Box No. 480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1793

TO TERRITORIALS—Chemist's Assistant Wanted by Bombay Firm. Man with English qualifications preferred. Apply Box No. 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1929

THE B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL—WANTED—Two qualified NURSES. Apply to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT with copies of testimonials. 1926

THE B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL—WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply with testimonials in person. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Free quarters. 1927

WANTED—A MAISTRY with good experience of blasting work especially with Dynamite. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating lowest salary acceptable to THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, P.W.D. General Branch, Aurangabad, (Deccan). 1874

WANTED.—In Bombay, Madras, Calicut and Calcutta, men, experienced in English Correspondence and also well versed in keeping Gujarati books of accounts, Pay from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80. Also reliable and experienced men for buying mowa flowers. Apply KHAN BAHADUR HORMUSJI MANEKJI BHIWANDIWALA, Chira Bazaar, Bombay. 1703

WANTED—English Mercantile House, requires the services of Engineer Salesman, thoroughly conversant with cotton ginning and pressing machinery to handle sales of American machinery and plant. Exceptional opportunity and prospects to really competent man. Apply Box No. 494, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1879

WANTED—A MOTOR ENGINEER preferably an L. M. E. with practical knowledge of Motor mechanism and also a MOTOR MECHANIC. Salary according to qualifications. Candidates who are natives of South Kanara or who know the Canarese language are preferred. Applications with testimonials of previous service, etc., are to reach the undersigned by the end of April, 1919. CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors, Canara Public Conveyance Co., Ltd., Mangalore, S. Kanara. 1955

WANTED for service in Mesopotamia—(1) Good FITTERS with knowledge of Oil and Steam Engines; (2) CHARGEMEN for following Shops:—Carpenters, Machine, Painters, Shed Boilermakers, also FOREMEN for Carpenters, Loco, Painting, Smith and General Workshops; (3) LOCOMOTIVE BOILER INSPECTORS. Good pay with rations, clothing and quarters to suitable men. Apply in person with copies of testimonials to THE TECHNICAL OFFICER, Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay. 1948

SITUATIONS VACCANT.

WANTED—A SALESMAN for Sundries, a SHORTHAND TYPIST, male or female, and a CANVASSER possessing influence among Medical profession. Apply, Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1960

WANTED—A HINDU, who is able to correspond in English and Gujarati for estate management. Good references or security essential. Apply Box No. 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1967

WANTED—A young Gujarati hardworking TYPIST, good in English with experience in a firm. Pay Rs. 30—40. See personally between 5 to 7 p.m. VARDHMAN & SONS, Pydhonie Tram junction. — 1966

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart TYPIST and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, well acquainted with English and Gujarati. Apply enclosing testimonials and stating salary expected, to Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 1918

WANTED—7 or 8 MAHOMEDAN and HINDU LADS of decent habits for ordinary office work. Must have studied upto 6th Standard. Pay Rs. 20 to 30. Apply Box No. 514, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1969

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two GRADUATES for the Cambay State Schools. Starting pay Rs. 60 per mensem with prospects. Apply with testimonials, if any, to THE ADMINISTRATOR, Cambay State, Cambay. 1971

WANTED—Two temporary SUB-OVERSEERS on Rs. 60 per month, consolidated pay. Applications with copies of certificates should reach the undersigned before the 15th April, 1919. (Sd.) A. B. DESOUZA, Executive Engineer, Sholapur District. 1884

WANTED—Two MATRONS and one SCHOOL FINAL to act as Assistant Teachers in the Aga Khan School, Zanzibar, 3 years' agreement. Previous teaching experience essential. Apply sharp, stating terms and experience, with testimonials to M. U. KAJI, Ghatkopar. 1965

WANTED for Ginning Factory in Uganda, two efficient TYPISTS with knowledge of office work and Book-keeping, three years' agreement. 2nd Class passage paid both ways. Apply giving particulars of experience with copies of testimonials to Messrs. W. H. BRADY & Co., Ltd., Agents, Bombay Uganda Syndicate. Ltd., Bombay. 1977

WANTED—A qualified NURSE on Rs. 40 —plus Rs. 5 house rent; and four qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS on the following salaries viz:—(1) Rs. 40—2—50. (2) Rs. 35—2—2—1—40, (3) Rs. 30—plus Rs. 10, local allowance and (4) Rs. 30 plus Rs. 5 jail allowance. Apply sharp with testimonials to M. B. RANE, Administrator, Savantvadi. 1950

WANTED.

WANTED residential four bed-room, flat preferably top floor rental one fifty to two hundred. Apply Box No. 509. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1956

WANTED—Two rooms, ground floor, in town or suburbs on moderate rent. Apply Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1741

WANTED to organise the Export Department of a well established firm, specially for raw produces. Hides Skins; seeds, spices. Engagement open only for an experienced export. Correspondence strictly confidential. Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1940

FOR SALE.

PHOTO PAPERS unsensitized for Heliographic Copying of Plans, Drawings, Designs, etc., by the Ferro-Prussiate process. Ask for samples and prices. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 4

DUPLICATING sundries for D. Gestetner's Duplicators now received regularly direct from the manufacturers. Stencil papers, Inks of various colours, and other sundries. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B 4

FOR SALE—The following ARTICLES are for PRIVATE SALE and are almost new and in good order.—1 Upright Cottage Piano, especially made for the Indian climate by Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd. 1 Chase and Baker's Piano-Player. 1 Drawing Room Suite of 2 Sofas, 2 Arm Couches and 4 Armless Chairs, 1 Steel Safe on Stand by W. H. Thorns and Co. 1 Large Brass Beggar's Bowl. 1 set of 18 Vols. Dickens' Works with Shelf. 1 Handsome coloured Statue fitted with Electric Lights. Apply Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1957

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—(Best for offices)—2nd and 4th floors only of a new building, situated at the Hornby Road corner, opposite Bhatia Baug, best locality with electric lift from 1st May, 1919. Apply sharp to BHAGWANDAS GOVERDHANDAS, No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort. 1870

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY to the general public that I, the undersigned MAHOMED EBRAHIM GULAM MAHOMED NOORANI, have cancelled the Power of Attorney, given by me in November, 1918, to one KALIDAS LAXMIDAS (LAKHMIDAS). The said Kalidas Laxmidas has no authority to transact any business, enter into any dealings, or do any work or act on my behalf or in my name. Any person dealing with the said Kalidas Laxmidas on my behalf will do so at his own risk.

MAHOMED EBRAHIM GOOLAM MAHOMED NOORANI.
Memon Moholla, Jakaria Musjid.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1919. 1952

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMIN COMMUNITY, of Bombay, will be held in the "LAXMIBAUG HALL," New Bhatwadi Road, on SUNDAY, the 13th April, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for passing the Audited Statements of Accounts for the years 1917 and 1918, and report relating to the Management of the Temples, Charitable Institutions, and Funds, of the said Community, for electing a Board of Trustees and Auditors, and for transacting such other business as may be brought forward by the Board of Trustees.
All the members of the community are requested to attend.

BAJI VISHNU NERURKAR,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer to the Board of Trustees of the Temples, Charitable Institutions, and Funds, of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community of Bombay.
Bombay, 156, Lohar Street,
29th March, 1919. 1946

WANTED URGENTLY GRASS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of baled grass or Karbi up to one crore pounds for use in the Kathiawar Agency. No tenders for grass will be considered from the Government restricted area. Tenders to be made to the undersigned before the 15th April, 1919.

W. M. P. WOOD, Lt.-Col.,
Special Famine Officer,
Kathiawar.
Rajkot, 26-3-1919. 1823

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of Loading, Unloading and Stacking coal and other fuel on the sections of the Districts Bulsar, Kankrakhadi, Baroda, Godhra and Kankaria of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Broad Gauge System, and Branches, are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Churchgate Station, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1919.
Forms of tender can be had from the Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, at Re. 1 per each form.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.
March 28th, 1919.
Churchgate Street, 1863

FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of a secondhand Battery, at the Photozinco Press, Poona, of 120 cells, C9 type, Pritchett and Gould. The capacity is 240 ampere hours at 10 hour rate. Charging rate, 32 to 60 amperes. The battery has been in commission for 18 months and is in good order. Acid has been removed and the plates washed. The purchaser will be required to dismantle the battery and remove it from site where it can be inspected on application to the Supervisor, Poona Electrical Sub-Division, P. W. D. 87 Civil Lines, Poona. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT., Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 1845

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY,,

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER for the Municipality under Section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

2. The Municipal Act provides that the Executive Health Officer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office, but that he may accept for such period as may be sanctioned by the Corporation any appointment, whether honorary or otherwise, which has for its object the promotion of public health whether by means of education or otherwise, and which in the opinion of the Corporation would not interfere with his duties as Executive Health Officer.

3. The appointment which is subject to confirmation by the Local Government will be for a renewable term of five years. The incumbent in liable to removal during the term of office for misconduct or for neglect of, or incapacity for, his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the members present at a meeting of the Corporation.

4. Candidates must have a legal qualification in Medicine, Surgery and Public Health. Preference will be given to those who have had control of the sanitary administration of a large City, County, or combined district, and who possess a knowledge of Bacteriology.

5. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is Rs. 1,500 and the maximum Rs. 2,000. It has, however, been provided in the Municipal Act that with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council the Corporation may grant to the Executive Health Officer a personal allowance not exceeding rupees two hundred and fifty per mensem in addition to the maximum monthly salary. The Health Officer is provided with a motor car at Municipal expense. The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality information regarding which and regarding leave rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay or to W. D. Sheppard, Esq., C.I.E., Member of the Council of India London.

6. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in rupees) within the limits above mentioned which they are willing to accept.

7 Applications which should be accompanied by *copies only* of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness should be addressed to the undersigned and forwarded as follows:—

(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of W. D. Sheppard, Esq., C.I.E., Member of the Council of India, London, so as to reach him not later than the 30th April, 1919.
(b) By other applicants to the Municipal Office in Bombay, so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 30th April, 1919.

A. A. MOULVI,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, 6th March, 1919. 1891

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the construction of a new building at Nepean Sea Road.
Forms of tenders can be had from, and plans specification of works, etc., can be seen at the office of the undersigned.
The owner does not bind himself to accept any or lowest tender.

P. F. BALSARA, A.R.I.B.A.,
Architect,
9, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
1963

FOR SALE.

AUXILIARY SCHOONER "MARGARET HANEY."

WOODEN AUXILIARY TWIN SCREW, 5 Masted Schooner Built 1917. Registered tonnage 1,372, Classed 12 Al at Lloyd's, Length 240 ft. 6 in., Breadth 43 ft. 9 in., Moulded Depth 20 ft. 7 in., Bolinders Oil Engines 2 S.C.S.A B.H.P. 320. For further particulars apply to Messrs. SHAW WALLACE & CO., Bombay. 1941

FOR SALE.

BOILED LINSEED OIL.

THE undersigned have a good stock of Boiled Linseed Oil for immediate delivery, packed in Kerosine Oil Tins in 4 gallons each. For price and particulars apply:—

WM. LAWS & COY.,
54, Apollo Street,
Agents, The Behar Oil Mills.
1980

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of twelve pairs of bullocks for meat van service at the Bandra Slaughter Houses will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 14th day of April, 1919.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, who will give all information that may be required, on application.

(Sd.) P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 2nd April, 1919. 1973

WANTED.

WANTED by the Pandharpur Municipality, duly qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS and SANITARY INSPECTORS for fair duty, during the coming Chaitri Fair. Their services would be required for a week from 8th April, 1919. The Sub-Assistant Surgeons will receive salaries at the rate of Rs. 3 per day and the Sanitary Inspectors at the rate of Rs. 2 per day, with actual travelling allowance not exceeding to that which is allowed by the Civil Service Regulations. Apply with testimonials to the Undersigned before 5th April, 1919.

(Sd.) V. S. TAMBE.
Chief Officer.
Pandharpur, 31st March 1919. 1938

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

THE BOMBAY OFFICE of this Bank will be OPEN FOR BUSINESS on and after FRIDAY, the 4th instant.

C. J. COLLINGS,
Manager,
Bombay Branch, 357, Hornby Road.
1920

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "YUBARI-MARU," having arrived on the 2nd instant, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nnppon Yusen Kaisa.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the 24 bales of No. 7200 Japanese Shirtings which Thackar Kanji Parshotam has advertised for Sale by Auction on account of our clients Messrs. MORARJI MULRAJ & CO., through Messrs Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers, we are instructed by our clients to state that the said vendor has no right to sell the said goods on account of our clients, because by reason of his failure, in spite of repeated demands by our clients to satisfy them as to the goods being of the proper contract shipment and quality, and to give delivery of the same in proper time, the vendor himself has committed a breach of the contract for sale: and our clients have nothing to do with the said auction-sale advertised as aforesaid.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1919.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Morarji Mulraj & Co.
1975

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that MAGANLAL MOTICHAND, who was in the employ of our clients Messrs. DOONICHAND and SONS, has left their service since 1st of April, 1919. Any one dealing with the said Maganlal Motichand our clients' name will do so at his own risk.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
Solicitors for Doonichand and Sons.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY
No. 180 of 1919

Re: BUDHARJI JAVERCHAND, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at and carrying on business as a Commission Agent and Shroff in a shop at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, Bombay ..... an adjudged Insolvent.
Ex-parte:—RATANLAL MANICKLAL..... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Budharji Javerchand, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1919.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Ag: Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court
Bombay, the 3rd day of April, 1919. 1978

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AUGUSTUS MATHIAS PINTO, of Bombay, Christian inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client SAKINABAI, widow of Sheik Ismail, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 238 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 236 and New No. 1B/3903, Old Survey No. 2/273 and New Survey No. 2B/1432 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G No. 4194 (3), and Street No. 555B and bounded, on or towards the East and South by the property of Anandrao Pandurang Ambre, on or towards the West by the property of Madhusudan Damodar, on or towards the North by the property of Atmaram Pandurang Ambre and beyond by Lady Jamsedji Road.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1919.

LEO RODRIGUES,
for Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA, and DIVAN.
1947 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HIRA DEVJI JARIWALLA, of Bombay, Lohar Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.
GOVA BHANJI DAVDA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Kumbharwada without the Fort of Bombay, a distant relative of Bhagwanji Hira, minor son of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-second day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.
The 22nd day of March, 1919.
Messrs. PANDIA & Co.,
1976 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of YESHWANT SHANTARAM NAIK, late of Bombay, Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the service of Peninsular and Oriental Company Limited. ..... Deceased
RAMABAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay, Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Shantaram, minor son of the deceased ...Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 15th day of March, 1919.
Messrs MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
1970 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POLICY OF INSURANCE on the life of our client, Mr. M. K. AZAD, Bar.-at-Law, in the Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., bearing No. P 10642 has been lost, misplaced or stolen between the months of January and March, 1919. Any person who finds the same is requested to return it to us. The public are hereby warned from dealing with the said Policy in any manner.
Dated this 3rd day of April, 1919.

MANILAL & KHER,
Attorneys for Mr. M. K. Azad.
65-67, Medows Street.
1979

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of THAKUR JERAM LILADHUR, late of Cutch Mandvi Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Mehta. ..... Deceased.
Bai JEWABAI, widow of Thakur Jeram Liladhar, of Cutch Mandvi, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant at present temporarily residing at Bazar Gate, within the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-sixth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 26th day of March, 1919.
Mr. M. V. GOKHALE,
1963 Petitioner's Attorney.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF MILD STEEL PLATES.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 7th day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Iron Jetta of Seth K. Hatanbhai, at Carnac Bunder, the following:—
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers Messrs. Burr Brown and Co., of Frere Road:—
119 Mild Steel Plates, 12 by 4 by 3/16, weighing in all 20 tons.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE VILLAGE OF KANERY, NEAR THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, BORIVLI STATION.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers, will by order of the Executors of the Estate of the late Joshi Purshotam Jairam, Sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises at Borivli the undermentioned property.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with bungalows, chawls, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being (near Borivli) in the village of Kaneri, Taluka Salsette District Thana admeasuring about 4,335 square yards or there abouts bearing Survey No. 43 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Gomtibai, widow of Dharamsey Purshotam, on or towards the North by the property of Keshav Shanker on or towards the West by the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, and on or towards the South by the property of Chintu Sadashiv and the property of Khot of the village.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sunderdas and Co., Attorneys for the Executors at their office Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE MACHINERY AND THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE UNIFORM HOSIERY MILL CO., AT DADAR.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will by order Mr. Haji Seedick Haji Sumar and on account and at the risk of the hartners of the Uniform Hosiery Mill Co., sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the business of the above mill at the Chawl of Rangara Seedick Jaffer, at Dadar, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the said Mill consisting of knitting machines by Zanzwheeler and Harrison and other makers; winder machines, Singer's sewing machines, also woolen and cotton waist, boblers, shindles, mittens, and all other machinery plants and tails.
Also the outstanding bills of the Company.
The mill will be open for inspection three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th April, 1919.

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY TEAK AND BLACKWOOD LATEST DESIGNS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES.
AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF APRIL 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
Auction Sale of Furniture such as writing tables, chairs, teapoys, easychairs, screens, chesterfield sofa and chairs, cane chairs, dressing chest of drawers, wash hand tables with sets, iron bedsteads, bookstand, dinning chairs, etc.
Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill in Bodyguard's bungalow household latest design's new style furniture such as dining table dining chairs, crockery stand, writing tables, arm chairs, card table, teakwood hanging clothes presses, dressing tables, dressing chest of drawers, soiled linen baskets, meat sofas, marble wash hand tables with washing sets easy chairs very rich chesterfield sofa and chairs, folding screens, mahogany shival glass, hatstand, revolving bookstands, iron single bedsteads with wire mattresses, and mosquitto nets, water boiler, wall brackets etc., etc.
Property of Major D. P. Johnstone, R.A.M.C.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the auction.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th April, 1919.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF APRIL, 1919, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at 3 "Victoria Terrace", Victoria Road, Victoria 3rd Cross Lane, Byculla, very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, meatsafes, rich glass and crockeryware, cushioned easy chairs, cabinets, rich pictures, table ornaments, carpets, bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of A. B. George, Esq., leaving the station.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1919.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTIONEERS & APPRAISERS,
23, Churchgate Street,
Near Mongini Bros., Confectioners.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, FANS AND SUNDRY ARTICLES.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, 25, Churchgate Street, the following household furniture, electric and sundry articles,—Such as drawing room sets lined with rich tapestry and velvet, drawing room cabinets with painted glass, drawing room front cabinets, reclining sofas, chest of drawers with mirror, hat stands with mirror, writing tables (large and small) cupboards, dressing tables, fancy teapoys, crown shaped teapoys, revolving book shelf, Kirkman piano, big cupboard with glass on all sides, wooden cots (double and single) with mattresses, baba cots, baba cradles, easy chairs, cycles, gramophones with records, clocks, electric table lights, electric table fans, electric ceiling fans, electric chandeliers, etc., etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1919.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
498-500, Abdul Rehman Street, Out-Fort.
Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES YARN.

On the 4th day of April, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. B. G. PAREKH and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Popatlal Moolchand Sheth and on account and at the risk of Meghji Jagjiwan BazarGatewalla.

25 bales yarn No. 20, Globe Mill.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.

B. G. PAREKH & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EMPIRE

COMING SHORTLY

The Film Sensation of the year

"TARZAN OF THE APES"

TO-MORROW SATURDAY

The Empire

presents

SIR JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON

The Greatest Living Actor

in

"THE PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK".

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

To-Night!

LAST INSTALMENT! LAST WEEK!

Of the Thrilling Adventure Serial

THE BULL'S EYE

featuring

EDDIE POLO.

Don't fail to see these

FINAL EPISODES.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Your own favourite Picture Palace

THE

MAJESTIC

(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)

presents to-day and during the week further adventures leading to the happy end of the great serial

BULL'S EYE

featuring the Popular Screen Star

EDDIE POLO.

Also a ripping Comic and some interesting views of

THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

COMMENCES TO-MORROW

The Popular Indian Mythological Play

Birth of Shree Krishna

directed and Produced by

Mr. PHALKE.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-morrow Saturday

The Empire

PRESENTS

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson

As "The Stranger" Supported by a notable Cast in

"The Passing of the Third Floor Back."

In 6 Reels. By JEROME K. JEROME

A story of tremendous strength, with a wondrous charm and appeal to all classes of mankind.

To-morrow Saturday

The Empire

The Deadly Combat with

NEFARIOUS SPIRITUAL FORCES

that the Mysterious Man of Justice and Retribution—

JUDEX

wages in the pre-eminently charming Serial,

"EXPLOITS OF JUDEX"

is a theme never before ventured upon by the Cinema Art.

All the Pet Old Figures are brought into action once again—but in completely New Roles. Judex with his loving wife Jacquelene, his sprightly little urchin John, his cranky colleague Meyer—all are there with a host of others. Mind you, the Serial

"EXPLOITS OF JUDEX"

is not likely to be repeated. The First Week ends to-day. Don't wait for a Second Reminder. Hurry up this Evening to

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Timings: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

A Luke Comic in the Programme.

THE MODERN HERCULES AND THE MODERN DANIEL-ROLLED INTO ONE!

Masciste

for years past has been the idol of the mob, the darling of the fair, the hero of the Helpless, the Nightmare of the Wicked!

AND IN THE SECOND INSTALMENT OF

MASCISTE

AS AN ATHLETE

he is simply irresistible, irrepressible—aye almost irresponsible, in his deeds of valour.

Come and see the Man of adamantine constitution, possessing a heart of a 6 years old baby! See him defying Death itself in his efforts to defend the weak and the innocent.

Remember—Remember!

To-day is Friday—the last day of the Second Week at the

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

Four Shows Daily: at 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR PICTURES:

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Mr. E. H. Du Casse

Presents his picture again.

ALL-BRITISH BROADWEST PRODUCTION OF THE SPORTING DRAMA from the novel written by NAT GOULD.

"A Fortune at Stake"

An English Masterpiece featuring

VIOLET HOPSON & GERALD AMES

and representing the true British instinct for sport and fair play. The story of love and intrigue is cleverly woven as only NAT GOULD can do. This film has the genuine sporty flavour without a trace of courseness, and from start to finish one is carried away by its sporting atmosphere.

Prices:—Re. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Seats in side Boxes Rs. 2 each.
Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.

NOTE—Tramway extended right upto the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

FROM SUNDAY NEXT.

A POWERFUL PICTURE BILL.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

"NEW MACISTE"

is nightly Packing this Popular Rendezvous of Bombay Cinema-goers.

TO-NIGHT!

Further Thrilling Episodes

Of this Tremendously Exciting Super Serial

"Maciste as an Athlete"

THRILLING ADVENTURES
WONDERFUL SETTINGS
SUPERB ACTING
FINE PHOTOGRAPHY

Just the episodes for people who like sensation and excitement—Packed with continual thrills. You will be simply dumbfounded at Maciste's marvellous Feats of Strength.

The film is supplied by K. A. SETHNA & Co. Agents to Arture Boneschi.

PATHE GAZETTE

Every Night: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Matinee: Every Saturday & Sunday, at 5 p.m.
Extra Show: Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

NEXT WEEK "MACISTE AS A MEDIUM"

CHARITY CONCERT.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

in aid of the

FAMINE FUND

and for the

provision of medical clinics in the school of the Society for the Promotion of National Education.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Saturday, the 12th April at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

A very entertaining programme will be given by the known ladies of Bombay.

Various delightful items will be contributed by the

EUROPEAN & INDIAN LADIES.

With different kinds of instrumental and vocal Music, Dance, Tableaus and graceful Poses.

Tickets Rs. 10, 7.5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

Plans open at

Messrs. J. B. KARANI'S SONS
Bora Bazar, Fort, and at the
INDIAN BOOK DEPOT,
Medows Street, Fort.

LANTERN LECTURE.

A PUBLIC LECTURE will be given at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on MONDAY, 7th April at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), by Lieut.-Commander JOEL, R. N.

ON

"THE NAVY DURING THE WAR"

Excellent pictures showing the various activities of the Navy will be thrown on the screen.

The lecture which will be in English, is open to ladies and gentlemen. Admission is free. All are cordially invited.

His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief will preside.

KASHMIRI SHAWLS
KABULI MALIDA
PASHMINA GOODS
GOLD WORKED LADY SHAWLS
PATTOO (Check and Plain)
Detailed Catalogue sent Free.

Amir Chand & Son,

General Shawl Merchants,
LAHORE.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 31st.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East Indian	
" " Imports	
Mid. American Spot	15.89
Egyptian F G.F. spot	27.09
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) May	24.85
July	22.14
Oct.	20.19
May	23.22
July	21.63
New Orleans opening 10 a.m.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 31st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Mar.	16.80—7
April	16.14+4
May	14.45+4
June	14.38+3
July	14.31+1
Aug.	
Sept.	13.40—5

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 31st.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	16.80—7
April	15.85—17
May	14.46—15
June	14.15—16
July	13.86—16
Aug.	13.56—18
Sept.	13.26—19

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Mar. 31st.

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price
Mar.	27.09 Unchgd

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Mar. 31st.

M.G. Bengal Good	12.00
" " Fully Good	12.50
" " Fine	12.75
" No. 1 Oomra Good	14.10
" " Fully Good	14.60
" " Fine	15.35
" Broach Good	15.10
" " Fully Good	15.35
" " Fine	15.60

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Mar. 20th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£
Total Bullion	31,406,060 Inc. 1,660,060
Public Deposits	27,296,000 " 2,800,000
Other do	121,808,000 Inc. 4,160,000
Govt. Securities	58,600,000 Inc. 130,000
Other do	60,200,000 Dec. 2,310,000
Notes and Gold	29,706,060 Inc. 206,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 20 % of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Mar 20th.

Rentes 3%	62 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	47 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Rate of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 9 16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 9 16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " 6 "	4 1 8
Interest day to day loans	3 7 8
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	57½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	53
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	69½
Government Securities 3 %	60
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.21

London, Mar. 21st.

Rents 3%	62 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	47 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
" 7 days market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	57½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	53
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans	69½
Government Securities 3 %	60
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.65

London, Mar. 2nd

Rentes 3%	62 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	47 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	57½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	53
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans	69½
Government Securities 3 %	60
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.66

London, Mar. 24th

Rentes 3 %	63 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	47 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/2
" " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	57½
Rupee Paper 3 % Nominal	53
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	69½
Government Securities 3 %	60
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.63

London, Mar 25th.

Rentes 3%	63
Bar Silver Spot	48 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Close steady at a advance, which is due to American exchange movement.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	57
Rupee Paper 3½ %	53
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	69½
Government Securities 3 %	60
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.03

London, Mar. 26th.

Rentes 3%	63½
Bar Silver Spot	49 3/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
" " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
" 7 days market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	56½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	52
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans	69
Government Securities 3 %	59½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.16

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar 20th

5 % 1929—1947	£97½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99
5 % New	£96 15/16

London, Mar 21st

5½ % 1929—1947	£97½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£96 15/16

London, ar. 22nd.

3½ % 1925—1928	£97½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£96 15/16

London Mar. 24th

3½ % 1925—1928	£97½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99
5 % New	£96 15/16

ondon, Mar. 25th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£97½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99
5 % New	£96 15/16

London, Mar. 26th.

3 % 1925—1928	£97½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£96 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 20th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Seed Sugar—No change.

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£81½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£77½
Copper Braziers	£113
Yellow Metal	10½
Hard Spelter	37

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/4½
Plantation "first "-tex Crepe April-June	2.6½
Tone:—Steady.	

London, Mar. 21st

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	600
Rapeseed Yellow Gurrat 416 lb. ex-Ship	600
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship	600
Maximum price for shipments.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April Sellers	540
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata)	600
Toria Rapeseed	600
Maximum price for Shipment.	

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£82
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£77½
Copper Braziers	£113
Yellow Metal	10½
Hard Spelter	36

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/4½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June Paid	2.6½
Tone:—Firmer.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July Sept. Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta July-Sept Sellers	29/3

WHEATS AND SEEDS.

London, Mar. 22nd.

No change in prices.

SUGARS.

No change in prices.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£82
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£77½
Copper Braziers	£113
Yellow Metals	10½
Hard Spelter	36

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/5
Plantation Wheat Latex Crepe April-June	2.6½
Tone:—Firmer.	

London, Mar. 24th.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	600
Rapeseed Yellow Gurrat, 416 lbs ex-Ship	600
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship	600
Maximum price fixed for shipment	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April Sellers	540
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata)	600
Toria Rapeseed	600
Maximum price fixed for Shipment.	

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£82
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£77½
Copper Braziers	£113
Yellow Metal	10½
Hard Spelter	36

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/4½
Plantation Fine Latex Crepe April-June	2.6½
Tone:—Firmer.	

LINSEED.

Linseed Plater Export	74,000
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis per in Bags quoted	£20

London Mar. 25th.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	600
Rapeseed, Yellow Gurrat, 416 lbs ex-Ship	600
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-ship	600
Maximum price for Shipment	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April Paid	600
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nominal	600
Toria Rapeseed	600
Maximum price for Shipment.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£82
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£79
Copper Braziers	£113
Yellow Metal	10½
Hard Spelter	36

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April May Sellers	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	2.6½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F Calcutta July Sept. Sellers	25/9
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	29/3

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

APRIL, 3.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 479 for Fully Good Broach April, May, declined to Rs. 476 improved to Rs. 477½ and declined to Rs. 472. Fluctuations then occurred between Rs. 473 and Rs. 475, and the price dropped to Rs. 469, the bazaar closing at Rs. 470. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 468, and declined to Rs. 464, and closed as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet with little demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	466
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	479
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May	370
Fine M.G. Oomras	May-June	334
Good M.G. Southerns	May-June	461

MESSRS. DULERAI'S COTTON REPORT.

	Rs.
Total Receipts on Tuesday in Bombay	12,253
Total Receipts of Cotton Since September last	14,46 727
Total	14,89,980

Yesterday our Market for F. G. Broach Delivery Contracts opened at Rs. 476 per Candy immediately improved to 482 then a decline set in till the prices reached 464 at this point the market remained steady for a considerable time. At Colaba the Market opened at 468 per Candy advanced to 493 and after that the prices steadily declined to 468 and closed at 481.

On the strength of the corner and a rise of only few points in the American Market our Jobbers carried the prices as high as 493 and attempted their best to sustain the Market but the prices gave way like lightning-like rapidity on Jobbers selling and a sharp decline of Rs. 24 per Candy was witnessed in no time.

The demand for actual Cotton continues very poor.

Our opinion remains unchanged.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 3RD APRIL 1919.

		Rs
Fully Good M G Bengal	May	469
Fine M. G. Oomras	May	376
Fine M. G. Southerns	July-Aug.	488

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

	Spot Rate	Fine	Fair	Good	Ordinary
M.G. Bengal	395	387	375	366	357
	350	382	370	355	"
	466	446	41	"	"
		4.0	400	388	"
M.J. Broach	475	470	445	425	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd April 1919

Cotton	17 731	bales.
Wheat	163, 80	Qrtrs.
Linseed	1,484	"
Rape, etc.	78	"
Groundnuts	4776	"
Poppyseed	335	"
Castor seed	4	"
Cast reed	223	"
Rice	23,30	"
Myrabolams	4.94	"
Cottonseed	248	"
Mowrawood	248	"
Gram	6655	"
Jowar	2 248	"
Maize	744	"
Barley	106	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 3rd 5-30. p. m

Ready.	Rates.	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. as. P.	Rs. as. P.
Wheat White Delhi 76-86	5 0 0	5 12 0
" Cawnpore 76-78	5 0 0	5 12 0
" Karachi Bombay	5 0 0	5 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 12 0	13 0 0
" Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold	13 5 0	13 13 0
" Thin	12 15 0	13 7 0
Poshawa White 76-78	5 12 0	5 12 0
" Gujar 75-78	5 8 0	5 11 0
" Black	5 0 0	5 8 0
" Gujar 80-82	5 0 0	5 8 0
Peppered White	5 0 0	5 12 0
Groundnuts	5 5 0	5 8 0
Barley	3 8 0	3 12 0
Mowrawood	4 2 0	4 6 0
Cottonseed	3 0 0	3 11 0

Forward.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	5 2 0
Linseed May	14 3 0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 2nd.

	Rate per lb. As. as. P.
Davids No 10	0 15 6
Shapurji No 10	0 14 12
Simtex No 10	0 14 6
Currimbhai No 12½	0 15 2
Light Horses No 64	0 12 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 3rd.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Do. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 0
Fcs Demand	1 6 0
American Dollars	2 0 0
Hongkong	2 0 0
Shanghai	2 0 0
Japan	2 0 0
Singapore	2 0 0

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, April 3.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 81 11.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1 5, 31/32.
D. D. on London 1.6, 1/32.
Credit 3Mnd s, 1/6, 11/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 30.4.
Credit 3Mnd s, Fr. 215.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 142-4.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 142-4.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 219.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 321.
D. D. on Singapore Rs 156-4.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 290.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-1947, 98.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable loan, 85.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 93.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Taxes, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay	6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal	6 per cent.
Bank of Madras	7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was quiet but steady with limited business passing:—

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi, 2,165; Swan, 660; Simplex, 650; Shahpurji 1,2-8; Pearls, 570; Madhowji, 2,145; Laxmi Cotton, 1,750; Kohinoor, 1,280; Currimbhoy, 370; Kastoorchand 1,030; Finlay, 470; Jamsetjibhoy, 745; David 560; Crescent, 230; Colaba, 1,510 xd.; Century, 465; Bombay Cotton, 560; Bombay Dyeing, 1,490; Bundi, 36; Kaiser-i-Hind, 1,82½; Katni Defd. 1,365; Tata New, Defd. 1,450.; Tata Old, Defd. 1,150; Tata Ord. 240; Shivrajpur 35½; Alcocks, 895; Bt. Burma Petro. 1½; Bombay Tramway, 57; Bombay Steam 340, Tata Hydro. 1,270; Tata Bank 113.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi, 2,165; Swan, 660; Simplex, 652½; Shahpurji, 1,22½; Pearls, 570; Madhowji, 2,145; Laxmi Cotton 1,760; Kohinoor, 1,280; Currimbhoy, 3671; Kastoorchand 1,040; Finlay, 470; Jamsetjibhoy, 735; David, 560; Crescent, 230; Colaba, 1,510; Century, 465; Bombay Cotton, 565; Bombay Dyeing, 1,490; Bundi, 36; Kaiser-i-Hind, 1,82½; Katni Defd., 1,365; Tata New, Defd., 1,451; Tata Old, Defd. Shivrajpur 35½; Alcocks, 893; Bt. Burma Petro. 1½; Bombay Tramway, 57½; Bombay Steam 340, Tata Hydro. 1,270; Tata Bank 113½.

"We shall die so that Truth may live."

MRS. NAIDU'S STIRRING ADDRESS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in the course of her concluding speech as president of the meeting held at Shantaram's Chawl on Tuesday last to protest against Rowlatt Legislation, said:—

Friends, to-night you have heard from three different speakers almost identical views on this Rowlatt legislation. In no measured terms and yet with no exaggeration have they defined for you afresh the iniquity of the legislation and your clear and inevitable duty towards yourselves and your country and your children's children unborn, that you should, even at the risk of your lives, destroy finally, beyond all hope of revival, this law that is not merely a threat but an accomplished piece of tyranny that in a day of doom might lay the whole of the Indian nation low. One of the speakers has told you that your great duty lies not in achieving deliverance for yourselves through violence, but to transmute that which is wrong in the Government into truth for yourselves by your own conviction, your courage, the consecration of your lives to that purpose. You all know how truth prevails in the end. Do you not remember the martyrdom of the Imam Hassan of old? When Azad, King of Egypt, usurper of the Khaliphate, said to Imam Hassan "bow down in homage to me and kiss my hand," this follower of the truth of Islam said, "You tyrant, you liar, you usurper, I who hold the truth in my hand will not bend my head to you in homage."? Then persecution followed, so that in futile rage Asad ordered that all the waters were to be closed for the thirsting lips of Hassan. Three days and three nights in agony this man thirsted and thirsted. The emissaries of Asad came and said: "Hassan, here is water for you if you bend your head in homage to this tyrant." His friends, his followers, heart-broken with the anguish of his thirst, said "Hassan, bend your head in homage, and kiss his hand, and live." And Hassan said, "I who carry the truth in my hand, in my heart, will die in this body, so that the truth of Islam might live." And in the words of our great compatriot Mahomed Ali (cheers) interned, who said "Each time a martyr for truth dies for the sake of the truth, his religion is reborn into immortality," therefore, with us also, friends, if we have the truth within us, we, children of the Shastras, we, children of the Koran, if we have the truth within us, if we are spiritually the descendants of Harischandra and of the Imam Hassan, we shall die so that truth may live.

Dedication to truth.

Our friend Mr. Jamnadas, has explained to you Mahatma Gandhi (cheers) message to the people of India that next Sunday might be observed as a day of fast and sorrow. I have been asked by cynical politicians whether the politics of India has degenerated into the sentiment of superstition and of old-fashioned religious rites. What? Have there not been in progressive Europe days of intercession, days of prayer, days when men of science and men of literature, the workmen and the noblemen, bent their heads together in the churches of their country to pray for the success of their arms? Shall we not, therefore, sons and daughters of religion, dedicated to the truth, shall we not observe a great day in our land, not in a spirit of wanting the destruction of our enemies, but in a spirit of dedication to destroy ourselves, so that our death might be the immutable seed of liberty if necessary, but nothing less than liberty being the goal of our fasting and our prayer? What one man, one Lord Buddha, with his view, with his vision of compassion for humanity did to create a lovely world religion, so shall we burning with indignation against the injustice and wickedness of the legislation, not to to create the great world ideal of democracy? Shall we, one hundred men, one thousand men, or ten thousand men, not have the strength, not have the courage, not have that implacable devotion to the truth, so that the hand of the enemy might be stayed, so that the evil in the heart of the enemy might be transmuted into right, so that the sword of our spirit might triumph over all evil, which an alien and un-understanding Government might wish to bestow on us? Not, therefore, in violence, not in anger, not in revenge, but like true children of the East, patient in courage, enduring to the end, forgiving to the end, therefore triumphant in the end, let us form the great army of the spirit, and as the spirit of Harischandra that won in the end after persecution after persecution, trial after trial of his work, so we too in our generation will prove to the world that the spirit endures (cheers), that the spirit is immortal, and that we are worthy to be the ancestors of posterity, because we are the true stewards and guardians of the truth. (Prolonged cheers).

MR. GANDHI IN MADURA.

ANOTHER HEROIC STORY OF A YOUNG SATYAGRAHI.

"GATEWAY OF LIBERTY THROUGH THE PRISON DOOR."

Mr. M. K. Gandhi arrived at Madura from Trichinopoly accompanied by Dr. Kelkar, Mr. Desai and Dr. T. S. Rajam. In the evening in the College Square a huge gathering had met to do honour to Mr. Gandhi and hear his message. The Hon. Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar who was voted to the chair, in opening the meeting paid a tribute to Mr. Gandhi for leading India in these troublous days of the Rowlatt legislation and for condescending to visit Madura at great personal inconvenience.

MR. GANDHI'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Gandhi then addressed the gathering thus:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—You will pardon me not for standing up whilst I speak to you, because I am too weak to do so. I owe you a thousand apologies also for my inability to speak to you in Tamil. But I cannot entirely acquit you of blame in that I have to speak to you in the English language. If those of you who have received a liberal education had recognised that Hindi and Hindi alone could become the national language of India, you would have learnt it at any cost before this. But it is never too late to mend our mistakes. You have in your midst—to-day—only in Madras and a few other places—an opportunity offered to you of learning Hindi. It is probably the easiest language to learn in the world. I know something of the Tamil language; it is best beautiful and musical; but its grammar is most difficult to master. Whereas the grammar of Hindi is merely a child's work. I hope, therefore, that you will all avail yourselves of the opportunity that is before you. But I cannot detain you on the topic of Hindi and I must hasten on to my subject.

I have come here after visiting Tanjore and Trichinopoly as you know, to extend to you an invitation which I have already extended in those two places. I have come to ask you to sign the Satyagraha pledge. You know its contents; it is designed to offer resistance to the Rowlatt legislation. It is not necessary for me to describe the effect of that legislation. The public press and our orators have been before you and you have gathered from them the contents of that legislation and also its far reaching effects. It is enough for me to say that the legislation is of such a character that no self-respecting nation can accept it. It is calculated to degrade the nation against whom it is brought into operation. It was carried in the teeth of unanimous opposition on our behalf.

A DOUBLE WRONG.

The Government have committed a double wrong and it is your duty, it is my duty and that of every man and woman in this country, to undo the wrong by every legitimate means in his or her power. We have exhausted all the orthodox measures in order to gain the end. We have passed resolutions; we have petitioned and our representatives in the Imperial Legislative Council have endeavoured their best to secure a withdrawal of this legislation and all our attempts have failed. And yet we must somehow or other undo this wrong because it is like poison corroding the whole of the body politic. When the national conscience is hurt, people whose conscience is hurt either seek redress through methods of violence or through methods which I have described as Satyagraha. I consider that methods of violence prove in the end to be of absolute failure. They are moreover wholely unsuited to the genius of our people. Methods of violence are not consistent with human dignity. It is no answer to say that this day Europe is saturated with the belief in brute force. True *Paurush*, true bravery, consists in driving out the brute in us and then only you can give freest play to your conscience. The other force which I have in various places described as Satyagraha, soul force or love force, is best illustrated in the story of Prahlada. Prahlada, as you know, offered respectful disobedience to the laws and orders of his own father. He did not resort to violence; but he had unquenchable belief in what he was doing. He obeyed a higher call in disobeying the orders of his father. And in applying Satyagraha to this movement we shall be only copying the brilliant and eternal insistance of Prahlada. But we are living to-day in a world of unbelief. We are sceptical about our past records and many of you may be inclined to consider the story of Prahlada to be a mere fable. I therefore propose to give to you this evening two instances that have happened practically before your eyes. The one instance I related last evening and that was of a beautiful Tamil girl called Valliamma, eighteen years old, who died as satyagrahi girl. She had joined the satyagraha movement in South Africa which lasted for eight years. She was arrested and imprisoned during the struggle. In her prison she got typhoid fever and died of it. It was she and her fellow satyagrahis who secured the relief that you all are aware of in South Africa.

A YOUNG SATYAGRAHI.

There was a lad of about the same age as Valliamma's whose name was Nagappan and who suffered imprisonment in the same struggle. He did not reason why he should join the struggle. He had an instinctive faith in its righteousness. He instinctly believed that the remedy adopted was the only true and effective remedy. The climate of South Africa is not so beneficent as the climate on the Indian plains. The South African winter is inclement and it was winter time when Nagappan was imprisoned. He was exposed to the inclemencies of the weather because he was put under a tent life. As a prisoner he was made to work with the spade. He had the option of paying a fine at any time he might have chosen. He would not pay the fine. He believed that the gateway to liberty lay through the prison door and he died of cold and fever contracted during his prison life. Nagappan was an uneducated lad born of indentured parents. But he had a brave heart. And I have come this afternoon to ask everyone of you, man and woman, if you disapprove of the Rowlatt legislation to copy the examples not of Prahlada but of Valliamma and Nagappan. There is, however, one other condition; it is not enough that you disapprove of the Rowlatt legislation. You must have also faith in the efficacy of this remedy and ability to undergo the suffering that it may involve. But I am sure you will agree with me that no nation has as yet become great without having undergone suffering, whether it is throughout inflicting with which you have listened to my remarks. I hope you will ponder well over what is going on to-day in this country and do what you may conceive to be your duty. I pray to God that He may give you the wisdom to see your way. Once again I thank you."

Dr. T. S. Rajam of Trichinopoly interpreted Mr. Gandhi's speech sentence by sentence in Tamil.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar then put the following resolution which was carried unanimously:—"As a protest against the Rowlatt legislation this public meeting of the citizens of Madura resolves to observe the 6th of April, 1919, as a day of humiliation and prayer and to observe the fast, suspend work and conduct themselves on the day in the manner laid down by Mahatma Gandhi."

Mr. Rajam, at the request of the Chairman made an interesting and instructive speech in fluent Tamil on the life and work of Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Sri Raman Chettiar also spoke, Mr. Rama Aiyangar exhorted the audience to follow the lead of Mahtama Gandhi in this supreme moment of this struggle for liberty and thus do their duty to their country.

More than twenty persons signed the pledge at the meeting.

Mr. Gandhi visited the temple and a few other places of local interest and left for Tuticorin the same night.—"The Hindoo."

Bolshevism, Reforms and Satyagraha.

MR. GANDHI'S EMPHATIC REPLY TO CRITICISM.

A Public Meeting of the citizens of Madras was held last week on the beach, opposite the Presidency College, to express surprise and regret at Mr. Fisher's answer to Commander Wedgwood in the House of Commons regarding the non-official opposition to the Rowlatt Bills, to call upon the Secretary of State to use the Crown's power of veto in respect of Rowlatt Bill No. 2 and to appeal to the people of this Presidency to observe Sunday, the 6th April as a day of fasting, cessation of work and prayer as enjoined by Mahatma Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi's Message.

The following is the message sent by Mahatma Gandhi to the meeting:—

Dear Mr. Rangaswami,—I am sorry that I shall not be with you for this evening's meeting, as I must take the train for Bezwada in order to keep my engagement with our Andhra friends. But before my departure, I would like to reduce to writing my impressions of the tour through the Southern part of the Presidency, which I have just completed, and to answer some criticism and some doubts that have been offered by friends.

I have visited Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tuticorin and Negapatam; and taking the lowest estimate, the people addressed must have be not less than thirty thousand. Those who have a right to give us warnings, to express misgivings and who have just as great a love of the Motherland as we claim to have, have feared that however wellmeaning we may be, and however anxious we may be to avoid violence, the people who may join the movement under an enthusiastic impulse may not be able to exercise sufficient self-control and may break out into violence, resulting in needless loss of life, and what is more, injury to the national cause. After embarking upon the movement, I began addressing meetings with Delhi. I passed then through Lucknow, Allahabad and Bombay to Madras. My experience of all these meetings shows that the advent of Satyagraha has already altered the spirit of those who attend the Satyagraha meetings. In Lucknow, upon an innocent remark by the Chairman as to the manifesto signed by some of the members of the Imperial Legislative Council disapproving of our movement, the audience cried out "Shame Shame!" I drew their attention to the fact that Satyagrahis and those who attended Satyagraha meetings should not use such expressions and that the speeches at our meetings ought not to be punctuated with either marks of disapproval or of approval. The audience immediately understood the spirit of my remarks and never afterwards made any demonstration of their opinion. In the towns of this Presidency as elsewhere, whilst it is true that the large crowds have refrained from any noisy demonstration out of regard for my health, they have fully understood the necessity of refraining from it on the higher ground. The leaders in the movement, have also fully understood the necessity for self-restraint. These experiences of mine fill me with the greatest hope for the future. I never had any apprehensions of the danger our friends fear; and the various meetings I have described, confirm my optimism. But I would venture further to state that every precautim that is humanly possible is being and will be taken to avert any such danger.

Breach of Laws.

It is for that reason that our pledge commits the signatories to the breach of those laws that may be selected for the purpose by a Commitee of Satyagrahis; and I am glad that our Sindh friends have understood their pledge, and obeyed the prohibition of the Hyderabad Commissioner of Police to hold their inoffensive procession, for it is no part of the present movement to break all the laws of the land, the breach of which is not inconsistent with the pledge. A Satvagrahi is nothing if not instinctively law-abiding, and it is his law-abiding nature which exacts from him implicit obedience of the highest law, i.e., the voice of conscience, which overrides all other laws. His civil disobedience even of certain laws only is only seeming disobedience. Every law gives the subject an option, either to obey the primary sanction or the secondary; and I venture to suggest that the Satvagrahi by inviting the secondary sanction obeys the law. He does not act like the ordinary offender who not only commits a breach of the laws of the land, whether good or bad, but wishes to avoid the consequences of that breach. It will seem therefore that everything that prudence may dictate has been done to avoid any untoward results.

Some friends have said, 'We understand your breach of the Rowlatt legislation, but as a Satyagrahi there is nothing for you in it to break. How can you however break the other laws which you have hitherto obeyed, and which may also be good?' So far as the good laws are concerned, i.e., laws which lay down moral principles the Satyagrahi may not break them, and their breach is not contemplated, under the pledge. But the other laws are neither good nor bad, moral or immoral. They may be useful, or may even be harmful. These laws one obeys for the supposed good government of the country. Such laws are laws framed for purposes of revenue, or political laws creating statutory offences. These laws enable the Government to continue its power. When therefore a Government goes wrong to the extent of hurting the national fibre itself, as does the Rowlatt legislation, it becomes the right of the subject, indeed it is his duty, to withdraw his obedience to such laws, to the extent it may be required to bend the Government to the national will.

A doubt has been expressed during my tour, and by friends who have written to me, as to the validity in terms of Satyagraha of the entrustment of the selection of the laws for breach to a committee. For, it is argued, that it amounts to a surrender of one's conscience, to leave such selection to others. This doubt betrays a misunderstanding of the pledge. A signatory to the pledge undertakes so far as he is concerned to break if necessary all the laws which it would be lawful for a Satyagrahi to break. It is not, however, obligatory on him to break all such laws. He can therefore perfectly conscientiously leave the selection of the laws to be broken to the judgment of those who are experts in the matter and who in their turn are necessarily subject to the limitations imposed by the pledge. The worst that can happen to any signatory is that the selection may not be exhaustive enough for him.

Reforms and Satyagraha.

I have been told that I am diverting the attention of the country from the one and only thing that matters, viz., the forthcoming Reforms. In my opinion the Rowlatt legislation, in spite of the amendments which as the Select Committee very properly says does not affect its principle, blocks the way to progress, and therefore to the attainment of substantial reforms. To my mind, the first thing needful is to secure a frank and full recognition of the principle that public opinion properly expressed shall be respected by the Government. I am no believer in the doctrine that the same power can at the same time trust and distrust, grant liberty and repress it. I have a right to interpret the coming reforms by the light that the Rowlatt legislation throws upon them; and I make bold to promise that if we do not gather sufficient force to remove from our path this great obstacle in the shape of the Rowlatt legislation, we shall find the Reforms to be a whited sepulchre.

Bolshevism and Satyagraha.

Yet another objection to answer. Some friends have argued, "Your Satyagraha movement only accentuates the fear we have of the onrush of Bolshevism." The fact, however, is that if anything can possibly prevent this calamity descending upon our country, it is Satyagraha. Bolshevism is the necessary result of modern materialistic civilization. Its insensate worship of matter has given rise to a school which has been brought up to look upon material advancement as the goal and which has lost all touch with the finer things of life. Self-indulgence is the Bolshevik creed, self-restraint is the Satyagraha creed. If I can but induce the nation to accept Satyagraha, if only as a predominant factor in life, whether social or political, we need have no fear of the Bolshevik propaganda. In asking the nation to accept Satyagraha, I am asking for the introduction in reality of nothing new. I have coined a new word for an ancient law that has hitherto mainly governed our lives, and I do prophesy that if we disobey the law of the final supremacy of the spirit over matter, of truth and love over brute-forces, in a few years' time we shall have Bolshevism rampant in this India which was once so holy.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, April 3.)

Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Coghill, Bar-at-Law Political Agent, Palanpur, is granted privilege leave for six months, combined with furlough for three months, with effect from the date of relief.

Major R. C. Burke, of the Bombay Political Department, is granted privilege leave for four months and eleven days, combined with furlough for one month and twenty days, from the date of his relief from military duty.

Mr. W. C. Tudor Owen, I.C.S., was Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar from the 18th October 1918 to the 6th November 1918.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Harrison to act as Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, in addition to his own duties vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Harold.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. B. Merewether, C.I.E., to be Political Agent, Palanpur, vice Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Coghill, Bar-at-Law, proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Pottinger to be Political Agent for Cutch and for Morvi in Adhoi, in addition to his present duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. B. Merewether, C.I.E.

Mr. J. W. Fellowes, District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. de V. Harvest, Cantonment Magistrate of Deolali, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department with effect from the date of his relief by Major E. G. S. Trotter.

Major E. G. S. Trotter to be Cantonment Magistrate of Deolali, in addition to his military duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. de V. Harvest transferred.

Major Trotter is also appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Nasik District, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deolali.

Mr. W. R. Jones, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, was granted privilege leave for six weeks from the 6th February 1919.

Mr. J. Carter acted as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, during the absence of Mr. Jones on leave.

Mr. Govind Gopal Brahma to act temporarily as Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, vice Mr. J. W. Fellowes proceeding on leave.

With effect from 10th October 1918, Mr. Narandas Chuharmal Ramchandani to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, vice Mr. G S. Dangi, deceased.

Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., Collector of Dharwar, is granted such privilege leave as may be due, in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months, with effect from 16th January 1919 or the subsequent date on which he was relieved.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I.C.S., Collector of West Khandesh, is granted such privilege leave as may be due, in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months, with effect from 20th February 1919 or the subsequent date on which he was relieved.

The Hon. Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., Commissioner, Central Division, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due, in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., Collector of Poona, is granted with effect from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due, in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. O. H. L. Napier, Conservator of Forest, Central Circle, is granted such privilege leave as may be due, in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to two years, with effect from 30th March 1919 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. W. F. Hudson I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for 14 days.

Mr. S. S. Godbole, Assistant Professor of Physics and Mathematics, Agricultural College, Poona, is allowed an extension up to 26th July 1919 of the leave on medical certificate granted to him.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Poona vice Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., on termination of his special duty, to be Collector of Thar Parkar.

Captain A. S. Balfour, O.B.E., R.I.M., has been appointed Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, substantive pro tempore, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st March 1919, vice Commander C. W. Ramsay, R.I.M.

Mr. Ebrahim Dawood, a master in the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's service, is authorised to pilot coasting vessels in the Port of Bombay.

The Rev. John Drury, has been appointed, with effect from the 1st March 1919, Chaplain of Panchgani vice the Rev. T. Bowen.

Mr. F. W. Marrs, Educational Inspector, Central Division, is granted, with effect from 5th July 1919 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for the same period.

Mr G. H. Baker, Chief Inspector of Smoke Nuisances, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 10th February 1919.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., Under-Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments, is granted privilege leave of absence for six months with effect from the 2nd May 1919.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, is appointed Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, vice Mr. C. O. Lowsley, Executive Engineer.

Major F. H. E. Townshend, O.B.E., M.C., R.E. Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Sukkur Barrage Project District to the Karachi Buildings District, vice Mr. A. F. Thorpe, Executive Engineer.

Mr. S. G. Lyttle, Temporary Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Nasrat Canals, vice Mr. E. P. Watson.

Mr. E. P. Watson, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for five months and six days combined with such furlough as will make the total period of the combined leave amount to six months.

Mr. C. O. Lowsley, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months and eighteen days combined with such furlough as will make the total period of the combined leave amount to six months.

Mr. F. Wright, Chief Engineer, is granted privilege leave for four months and twenty-four days combined with such furlough as will make the total period of the combined leave amount to six months.

Mr. A. H. Whyte, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from the 17th January 1919, the grant of furlough for three months being cancelled.

Mr. H. Phibbs, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Assistant to the Consulting Architect to Government, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from the 22nd February 1919, the grant of special leave on urgent private affairs being cancelled.

Mr. W. N. Cartland, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for five months and nine days combined with such furlough as will make the total period of combined leave amount to six months.

Mr. A. F. Thorpe, Executive Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for five months and eight days combined with such furlough as will make the total period of the combined leave amount to six months.

Mr. Tanukhlal Hiralal Nanavati, LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

NEW TAXATION FOR KARACHI

PROPOSITION DEFEATED.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 2.

At Saturday's meeting of the Karachi Municipality, hot discussion ensued on the score of imposing new taxation on the city.

Mr. Clayton pointed out that it was imperatively necessary to increase the income of the municipality to provide very large expenditure for many urgent needs of the city like the improvement of water supply and roads, the opening of a large number of schools, the payment of war bonus to the staff.

Mr. Clayton proposed to enhance the income by two lakhs by imposing an educational tax. The proposition was, however, lost.

For a long time there has been a general complaint that roads in Karachi are watered only twice or thrice a week. To remedy the grievance a provision of Rs. 15,000 has been made in the new municipal budget. It will, however, be a matter of surprise that last year the Corporation made a similar provision for the purchase of tar, pitch and gravel for surfacing some of the more important roads, but, at the end of the year it stated that the amount could not be spent owing to war conditions and has, therefore, been reprovided.

HIGH COURT FOR BURMA DEMANDED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 2.

The news of the opening of the Punjab High Court has again aroused the demand for a High Court for Burma and the Bar is eager to see some progress made with the proposal.

The "Rangoon Times" learns that some decision has been arrived at by the Local Government and the Chief Court, but points out that the Lieutenant-Governor's scheme for separating the entire provincial judicial service from the executive is to take precedence over the scheme for a High Court.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, April 4

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. ..	Rs.
Cash Certificates	„ 8,509-8	„ 12,694-8
Total	.. 8,509-8	„ 2,694-8

Rai Bahadur Babu Biharilal was unanimously re-elected as Chairman of the Cawnpore Municipality for another term of three years, on Wednesday.

Rs. 5
WILL BRING TWO BEAUTIFUL SETS OF
32 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOYS
Well polished & coloured.
and COSSI SILK
High grade of Suiting piece, size 3½ yds × 54 in.
Complete for one Suit, Rs. 8 per piece.
Pure Satin Silk Saries with fancy lace or borders suitable for Ladies.
Price, Rs 15 per Sarie.
Order from
The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.
BENARES CITY.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN
is the exquisite work turned out by
Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS
of 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, whose beautiful jewelleries of artistic designs gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

NEW CORPORATION.

MR. C. JEHANGIR ELECTED PRESIDENT.

TRIBUTE TO MR. RAHIMTULLA CURRIMBHOY.

The new Municipal Corporation entered upon its career yesterday, when the first meeting of the new body was held in the Municipal Office, Bombay. Owing to the new blood which has been infused into the Corporation as a result of the last elections, the first sitting of the new body evoked considerable interest among the outside public, a fairly large number of whom were present to watch the proceedings. There was also a large attendance of members of the Corporation, one less than 68 out of a total number of 72 members being present. The Corporation, after disposing of a couple of more or less formal items, proceeded to elect its President for the year. There were three candidates, out of whom Mr. Cowasji Jehangir secured the largest number of votes and was declared duly elected President. The Corporation next passed a resolution thanking Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, for the very valuable services rendered by him as President for the past year. A number of members paid a glowing tribute to his work as President. Mr. Rahimtulla made a suitable reply, thanking the Corporation for the very kind terms in which they had spoken of him. The Corporation than elected eight members of the Standing Committee.

There were three candidates for the Presidential Chair. The election was by ballot and the result was:

1. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir 32 votes.
2. Mr. Jehangir Petit 26 votes.
3. Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia 7 votes.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir was declared duly elected President and took the Chair amid loud applause. Addresing the Corporation, he said, he thanked them for the honour they had done him by electing him President for the year, and also for giving him an opportunity of acquiring further experience of municipal administration which might enable him to render further services to the city to which they were all proud to belong (applause.) It was not in their power to make him infallible. Sometimes he might commit mistakes but he assured them that he would be the first to admit them and, if it was in his power, to correct them. They had a strenuous year of work before them. The war had brought difficult problems, but now peace had brought greater ones which they hoped they would be able to solve, and their record of the past was a guarantee that they would give their best attention to the work before them.

THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved: "That the Corporation offer their best thanks to Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy for the very valuable services rendered by him as President of the Corporation for the past year and as Chairman of the Committees of the Corporation, and place on record their appreciation of the zeal, ability, courtesy, and tact with which he has discharged the onerous duties of his office which was rendered all the more arduous and taxing owing to increase of work and the prevalence of epidemic during the year."

Dr. Dadachanji said the resolution was the outcome of the sound work done by their retiring President during a very strenuous year. Mr. Rahimtulla had great ability, great tact and a sound knowledge of Municipal matters, which stood him in good stead in discharging the duties of the Chair to the satisfaction of them all. Again, he was cautious, though very firm, in his rulings, and he was always impartial in deciding points of order. In the committee meetings Mr. Rahimtulla displayed an amount of knowledge on various subjects which surprised him at times.

Dr. Dadachanji then referred to the service that had been rendered by Mr. Rahimtulla during the influenza epidemic. In the matter of promoting social amenities, Mr. Rahimtulla had excelled all his predecessors. Lastly, Mr. Rahimtulla had succeeded in cementing the good relations that existed between the Government and the Corporation.

YOUNG IN YEARS, OLD IN WISDOM.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, seconding the resolution, said: The office of President of the Bombay Corporation was by no means a bed of roses. Amongst other qualities he ought to combine in himself the dignity of a bishop, the tact of an ambassador, and the temper of an archangel. Mr. Rahimtooia in the chair had been dignified yet genial, had displayed considerable tact whenever discordant elements had been in evidence. They must not forget the influenza epidemic during which the retiring President along with some other members had rendered very valuable services which were still fresh in their minds. On the whole, Mr. Rahimtoola's year of office had been an eventful and a successful one. If there were any misgivings on the score of his youth when Mr. Rahimtoola was elected President twelve months ago, they were very soon dispelled, for he had convinced the Corporation that though young in years he was old in wisdom. He (the speaker) was sure all the members of the Old Corporation who were back with them today, would join in passing this resolution with acclamation.

Mr. R. D. Hughes said that at the risk of violating all the rules of procedure he would desire to third the proposition, also taking advantage of the said rules of procedure and with a view to spare the blushes of the retiring President, he would reserve his further remarks for the ear of Mr. Rahimtulla when he (the speaker) and Mr. Rahimtulla were in, so to speak, a more private atmosphere.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala said, Mr. Rahimtulla had worked hard, had tackled all the Municipal problems remarkably well and had maintained the dignity of the Chair. That was the verdict of them all, both here and outside. Mr. Rahimtulla's work during the dire scourge of influenza was known to all. He had done his very best for the city even at the cost of his health and purse. The chorus of appreciation of Mr. Rahimtulla's services would, no doubt, be a great satisfaction to him, but it would be a still greater one to his aged father to know that three of his sons were doing good work for the city.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan said, it must be a source of gratification to Mr. Rahimtulla that the work which he had done as their President had met with such unanimous appreciation.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar said, there were no two opinions about the good work which Mr. Rahimtulla had done as President of the Corporation. Mr. Rahimtulla had shown how one could devote his life to the service of the city.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji said Mr. Rahimtulla, young as he was, had acquitted himself very well as their President.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said, Mr. Rahimtulla had proved himself one of their best Presidents.

The Hon. Sir Dinshah Petit further supported the proposition.

Dr. A. S. A. Gaya said, Mr. Rahimtulla had proved his ability and earned the estimation of the Corporation.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala heartily endorsed what the previous speakers had said about Mr. Rahimtulla.

Dr. Ruttonsha T. Nariman said, all the sons of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim had ambition to serve the city, and Mr. Rahimtulla had proved this by his excellent Municipal work.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta endorsed what had fallen from previous speakers.

Mr. J. A Wadia said, he had worked with the retiring President, who, he believed, had acquitted himself with great zeal and who had been of great service to the city during the influenza epidemic. It was stated that Mr. Rahimtulla was a young man, but nowadays it was the young man who was more successful than the old man. He was of the belief that the best man should be selected for the post of the President, and that the present practice of selecting a President from each community

OUR NEW MAYOR.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir.

by turns should be done away with. The impression upon the outside public about the Corporation's work was not altogether favourable, as they could judge from the remarks made by his Excellency the Governor and from the paper read by Mrs. Carmichael on sanitation.

The President, in putting the proposition to the meeting, said he associated himself with it fully.

The proposition was carried by acclamation.

MR. RAHIMTULLA'S THANKS.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, replying, said he was very grateful to the Corporation for passing the resolution which had been moved by Dr. Dadachanji in such flattering terms. He assured them that although he had retired from the office of President he was ready to place his services at the disposal of the Corporation again. Some of the rulings and decisions that he had given on points of order during his term of office might not have given satisfaction to all, but he needed hardly to assure them that he gave them believing them to be correct. He must admit that he had found the term of office a hard and strenuous one in respect of work, the number of items disposed of by the Corporation being 1,100 during the year. He was glad to see that the verdict of the house had been that he had been able to keep up the dignity and the best traditions of the Chair, but for this, he ventured to submit, the credit should be shared equally by the members of the Corporation. Referring to the relief work done during the influenza epidemic, Mr. Rahimtulla said its redeeming feature was the splendid response given by the public-spirited citizens. In this connection he would inform the Corporation that a scheme had been evolved to place this voluntary help on a permanent basis and he intended to bring it before the Corporation later on. With reference to the remark made by Dr. Dadachanji about the relations of the Corporation with Government, he (the speaker) would say that it was a matter of great gratification to him that his Excellency Sir George Lloyd was at the head of Government. He could assure the Corporation—and he spoke from personal knowledge—that his Excellency took a keen interest in Municipal matters and that during his term of office their relations with Government would be as cordial in future as they had been in the past. Mr. Rahimtulla then thanked the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Monie, for the valuable service he had rendered him and assured the members that on several occasions whenever any difficult questions arose he found in Mr. Monie a most helpful guide in solving them satisfactorily. He also thanked Mr. Masani, the Secretary, and Mr. Moulvi, the Acting Secretary, for the services they had rendered. He found Mr. Moulvi to be a very energetic secretary, who was always ready to help Councillors.

Now that the war was over, he hoped the Corporation would approach Government with a request to lend them the services of a Deputy Commissioner and relieve Mr. Monie of some of his arduous work.

ELECTIONS FOR STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Corporation then proceeded to elect eight members of the Standing Committee. There were 14 candidates for the 8 seats, and the ballot resulted as follows:—

		Votes.
1.	Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy ...	45
2.	Mr. V. A. Dabholkar	45
3.	M. H. P. Mody	44
4.	Dr. M. C. Javle	39
5.	Mr. R. B. Mantri	39
6.	Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy ...	35
7.	Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan	32
8.	The Hon. Mr. Sheriff D. Canji	28
9.	Dr. A. S. A. Gaya	26
10.	Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman ...	26
11.	Mr. M. H. A. Haveliwala ...	24
12.	Dr. D. A. D'Monte	24
13.	Dr. Jehangir Cursetji	22
14.	The Hon. Mr. S. K. Barodawala	12

The first-named eight candidates were declared duly elected members of the Standing Committee.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

PRELIMINARY ROUND.

BANDRA Y. M. C. A. (2) BEAT PARSI HOCKEY ASSOCIATION (0).

This game was commenced on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, on Thursday, at 4-30 p.m., and a desultory exhibition of hockey resulted in a win for the Bandra boys, by two goals to nil. The Parsi Hockey Association gave a very disappointing display. No less than five new players helped the team this season, without any regular combined practice and the result was a sorry send-off. The Bandra team played a plucky game throughout and though the display of hockey was not of a very high order, yet, on the whole, their exhibition was not altogether bad. For the beaten team, Pavri, Karanjia, S. Mehta, Patel and Bhoot worked very hard throughout, while Gomes, the right-back, J. Entiado in centre-half, Dharmai and A. Entiado in the forward line were most in evidence for the winning team. The Bandra boys scored their first goal through A. Entiado during the first half, while two minutes before the call of time, Dharmai increased the lead for the Bandra boys who thus won as stated. The Bandra team gave a very promising display and with a little more understanding among themselves should give a good account in the second stage of the tournament.

The teams were:—

Bandra Y. M. S. C.:—O'Neill; Gomes and Athaide; Banks, J. Entiado, and Costabeer; Dharmai, Amara, Misquitta, A. Entiado and Vassenker.

Parsi Hockey Association:—Cabinetmaker; F. Pavri and D. Karanjia; Sarkari, Mehta and D. Pavri; Mistry, Masani, Patel, Bhoot and Gazdar.

Referee:—Major Brough and Captain Mathews.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE (7) BEAT CRUSADERS (0).

The second game that between the Grant Medical College team and the Crusaders was productive of some fast and exciting play and after giving promise of a decent display, the Crusaders succumbed to the persistent attacks of the skull-and-cross-bones. The game was fairly interesting and some fast and tricky play was witnessed at times, but against the better training of the Grant Medical boys, the Crusaders failed to last and their persistent and puissant attack realised no less than seven goals, three in the first period and four in the second. The Medical defence proved quite equal to the spasmodic outbursts of Crusaders' attack, which as the result indicates, lacked finish and proved abortive. The opening operations saw the Crusaders' attacking at the spell of attack was followed by counter-attacks and the Medicals scored three goals in quick succession in the initial period through Shaikh, Wadia and Perkins. After ends had been changed, the Medicals kept up the pressure practically throughout, occasional before yet either efforts of the Crusaders being neutralised by the Medical defence. During the second moiety Shaikh scored the fourth goal, Wadia the fifth, Misquitta the sixth and Rane the seventh goal. The Crusaders made desperate attempts at times to reduce the margin of defeat, but the superior understanding of the Grant Medical defence and attack proved quite equal to all calls made on their resources and the Crusaders had to admit defeat by no less than seven goals without a response.

The teams were:—

Grant Medical College:—Fernandez; Rodrigues and L. Smith, Prescott, B. Smith and Fernandez; Miquitta Wadia, Shajkh, Rane and Perkins.

Crusaders:—S. D'Cunha; Madeira and Noronha; Powel, D'Sa and Morris; Fernandez, Gonsalves, Quadros, Salzer and D'Souza.

Referees:—Captain Mathews and Mr. James.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

(1) 4.30 p.m.—Lusitanians "A" vs. Instituto Luso Indiano. (Replay.)

(2) 5-40 p.m.—Customs vs. Y. M. C. A. (Procter Branch).

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

OVER 1,20,000 UNDER RELIEF.

According to official reports standing rabi crops are in fair to good condition in most districts, but have been slightly damaged by winds in parts of Karachi, Larkana and Nawabshah, during the week ending the 1st instant. Picking of cotton is nearly over. Harvesting of rabi crops is in progress and preparations are being made for next season's cultivation. Scarcity of fodder continues to be felt in almost all districts. Cattle are generally in poor condition in the Presidency except in the Konkan. Supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, but the supply for irrigation is reported to be deficient in many parts. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady though they have fallen slightly in Sind.

The report on scarcity and famine is as follows.—Slight rain during week in parts of Poona Sholapur, Satara, and Belgaum. Harvesting of rabi crops is in progress and lands are being prepared for the next season in several districts. Relief works continue in the Ahmednagar district and parts of Poona, the Panch Mahals, Broach and Satara districts. Test works are open in the Panch Mahals, Kaira and Poona districts. The number of persons on relief works including dependants on the last day of the week ending 29th March were 15,136 in the Panch Mahals 1,087 in Broach, 24,200 in Ahmednagar, 14,749, in Poona and 3 157 in the Satara district. The numbers on gratuitous relief including village servants were 3,283 in Ahmedabad, 11 915 in the Panch Mahals, 9 672 in Kaira, 2 886 in Broach, 2,961 in Kathiawar 90 in East Khandesh, 2 258 in West Khandesh, 11 220 in Ahmednagar, 5,709 in Poona, 123 in Sholapur 2 847 in Satara, 4,923 in Bijapur, 2,449 in the Belgaum district and 462 in the Palitana State. The numbers on test works were 199 in the Panch Mahals, 840 in Kaira and 1,546 in the Poona district. The number of workers in the Palitana and Wadia States was 30 and 22 respectively. The people on relief and even new comers are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. No increase in mortality is reported. Medical arrangements are adequate and public health is generally good. There is no marked increase in crime. The numbers on works are increasing, but scarcely and signs of wandering or emaciation are noticed. The supply of food-grains is generally sufficient. Cheap grain shops are working in the Panch Mahals Broach, Khandesh, Nasik and Bijapur districts and Kathiawar Agency. The poor-house at Chembur in the Thana district remains open for destitute immigrants into the City of Bombay. The number of inmates on 29th ultimo was 736. Private charitable relief is being organised and distributed in several places. The supply of fodder and water is insufficient over an extensive area. Fodder is still being supplied to affected areas under Government arrangements and the use of prickly pear is extending. The condition of catfle is generally poor.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Reviewing the Annual Administration Reports of the Bombay Veterinary College and the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, and of the Glanders and Farcy Department in Bombay, for the year 1917-18 the Government resolution says the report on the administration of the Bombay Veterinary College during 1917-18, records continued satisfactory progress. The number of students rose from 115 at the beginning to 119 at the close of the year. These numbers represent the full capacity of the training staff, and it is evident that the demand for veterinary education is in excess of the facilities available. Government concur with the Director in the view that the extension of these facilities is a matter for careful consideration, and they await proposals for the development necessary to provide for the increasing demand for trained veterinary graduates which will arise from the expansion of veterinary activities throughout the Presidency and Native States on the restoration of normal conditions. It is observed that the percentage of students belonging to the Bombay Presidency at the end of the year was 74 compared with 82 in the previous year and 85 in 1915-16. In view of this decline and of the present necessity of imposing restrictions on the number of annual admissions to the College, Government consider it desirable that preference should generally be given to eligible candidates from the Presidency. Half of the total number of students on the rolls were in receipt of assistance from scholarships an increasing number of which are founded by Native States, a sign of the growing realization of the value of veterinary science.

Proceeding it says, the returns of the Veterinary Department in the Presidency proper indicate that the rapid and alarming growth of the mortality from epizootic disease during recent years has received a check. During 1917-18, the number of deaths from contagious disease was 21,137 compared with 25,800 in the previous year the decrease being mainly due to the diminished prevalence of rinderpest, which claimed 14,000 victims, or 4 500 less than in 1916-17 though the increase in the percentage of fatal cases appears to indicate the presence of a more virulent type of the disease.

SMALL-P X IN BOMBAY.

9 ATTACKS AND 4 DEATHS ON WEDNESDAY.

The total number of deaths from all causes on Wednesday in Bombay was 187 as against 122 on the corresponding day of last year. Cholera registered 3 attacks and 1 death, small-pox 9 attacks and 4 deaths, and plague 4 attacks and 2 deaths on Wednesday.

BANK OF BARODA.

BRANCH OPENED IN BOMBAY.

H. H. the Gaikwad of Baroda performed the opening ceremony of the Bombay Branch of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large number of merchants and financiers of the city.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, in opening the proceedings, gave a short history of the Bank from its beginning and thanked his Highness for the assistance, both moral and material, which the Bank had received from the Baroda State. Continuing he said:—

"Your Highness' Government have a few years back shown their confidence in the working of this Bank by handing over to it the treasury work of your State. We value this mark of confidence in the working of this Bank more for the moral strength that it gives us in our work than for the material addition to the working capital of the Bank. We hope to continue to manage the affairs of the Bank in such a way as to deserve the trust reposed in us by your Highness' Government and also by all those who have dealings with this Bank. Our working capital which was about twenty-six lakhs in the first year has increased to nine times that amount in these ten years and is at present somewhere near two crores and a half. During the last year we have increased our share capital from twenty thousand to sixty thousand shares. We were able to issue the new forty thousand shares at a premium of ten rupees, which is a sure sign of the confidence of the investing public in our institution.

"Soon after the establishment of this Bank, we received proposals for financial assistance from industrial concerns and commercial firms outside Baroda. As we had more money in our hand than was required for the demands of the Baroda trade and industries, we decided to accept these proposals and to enlarge the scope of our business by having connections outside Baroda. This class of business has been growing of late and we thought that the time had arrived when we should have a branch here to look after such business with a full time manager and an organised staff. We have been able to secure the services of a gentleman having fairly long experience in the Presidency Bank and we are confident that under the capable guidance of our General Manager, Mr. Randle, Mr. Collings will run this branch on sound banking lines and make it a complete success."

HIS HIGHNESS' REMARKS.

His Highness, in formally opening the office, said such institutions were not only required in large centres of business, but they must spread out in the country to give facilities to every cultivator, if possible. He had noticed that a great necessity existed for people to get money easily, without much hindrance and difficulty, at rates not very exorbitant and high. The rates the cultivators had to pay were very high ranging from nine to twelve per cent. It was necessary that their poor brethren should get money at lower rates. Mr. Lallubhai and others were doing their best to fulfil that object as much as possible, and he hoped that in future every Indian town would be furnished with a suitable branch of a bank. He had been struck with the utility of such institutions so much that he had done his best to encourage them not only by giving financial facilities, but by making suitable laws and he was glad that his endeavours had met with the approval of the directors. It would be his earnest desire to help the institution to increase its utility, and it was the duty of all citizens to join together in such efforts without distinction of caste, creed or colour. He wished the Bank every prosperity in their new enterprise.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following matches were played yesterday:—

C. J. Sisson and Macdowell beat Slade and Roll 7—5, 11—9.

Quinn and Bames beat Sharpe and Griffith, 7—5, 6—3.

Captain Tafts and A. P. Goldrey beat C. Gueyther and Kibbliwhite, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The following matches will be played today:—

Bames vs. Gueyther.

M. Fox vs. Kibblewhite.

Quinn vs. Mathew.

A FATAL AFFRAY.

The Coroner Dr. W. Nunan, resumed the inquest at the Coroners Court touching the death of Gulabshah Makhmad a Pathan who was alleged to have been assaulted by some Hindustanees at Ghorapdeo on the 12th March.

Wakidulla Hamidulla a fireman in the Carbonic Gas Company stated on the day in question he heard a Pathan and some Hindustanees having an argument about the payment of Rs. 5. Witness asked them to come to a settlement, and in the course of hot words there was a scuffle between the witness and one Jamal. There was also a fight between the witness and other people and subsequently he heard that the Hindustanees had assaulted his brother and he thereupon went to his rescue. When stones were thrown at him, he ran into the factory and he afterwards heard that a Pathan had been severely assaulted and killed

Another witness gave evidence to show that the Pathan had been assaulted by some Hindustanees. After some further evidence had been taken the jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused in an affray in which the suspected men appeared to have been concerned.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of members and their friends took place yesterday evening, Major F. C. Fraser, I.M.S., presiding.

The election of the following 12 members since the last meeting was announced:—The Principal, Central College, Bangalore; Captain F. W. Williams on, (I.C.S.), Bombay; Lieut. R. Hailstone, Bombay; Lieut. J. A. H. Maund, Bombay; Captain C. de C. Martin I.M.S., Bombay; Major Allan Brooks D.S.O. Canada; Mr. F. L. Usher, Bangalore; the Head Master, Abu High School, Mount Abu; Mr. R. H. Corbett, Papun, Burma; and Captain E. de V. Moss, Madras; Mr. W. A. Hickie, Budge Budge, Bengal; Brig. Genl. E. Dickson, Europe.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

TO-DAY.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's address to students, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, April 5.

SALLE FRANCAISE.—Lecture by Prof. P. L. Chartier, on Bochee and Bolsheviks before, during and after the war, 6-15 p.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong close at G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 6.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at 4 a.m., with late fee up to 10 a. m.

S. S. Manora with outward Parcel Mails expected to arrive at 7 a.m

Mail steamer Manora with outward parcel mails of 13th March due at 7 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Humphrey Bishop at 2-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre, Cinema at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Northern Express	12 17	0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 56	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Bn. (I. D. F.) will play a programme of music this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

KAYASTHA PRABHU LEAGUE.

A condolence meeting will be held on Sunday the 6th instant at 5 p.m. in the New English School of the G. E. Society, to mourn the premature deaths of Messrs. R. G. Gadkari and V. S. Raji.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Mr. Harjiwan Kalidas Mehta, will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Our Social Duty."

The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The inaugural meeting of the members of the Bombay Tenants' Association will be held at the Servants' of India Society's Hall on Wednesday the 9th instant at 5.30 p.m. (S. T.) to elect office-bearers and to form committees.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING.

The annual social gathering of students past and present and the staff of this college will take place on Sunday the 6th instant at Jehangir Baug opposite Veterinary Hospital, Parel, when Sir Narayan Chandravarkar, will preside and deliver an address to students.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, under the auspices of the Students' Federation, will deliver a lecture on "The Kingdom of Youth" to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Y.M.C.A. Lamington Road.

Prof. P. K. Telang will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

CHARITY CONCERT.

A grand variety entertainment in aid of the Famine Fund and for the provision of medical clinics in the school of the society for the promotion of National Education will be given by the ladies of Bombay in the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday 12th April, at 5 p.m., (S.T.) Tickets are available at Messrs. J. B. Karani's Soda, Bora Bazar, Fort, and at the Indian Book Depot, Medows Street, Fort.

SORABJI SHAPURJI BENGALLI.

To-day being the 26th Anniversary of the great Parsi reformer Sorabji Shapurji Bengali there will be a public meeting of all sections of people in the hall of the Bengalli School, Fort Parsi Bazar at 6 30, when there will be a lecture delivered by Mr. S. H. Jhalevala on the Life work of S. S. Bengalli and hymns sung by Mr. Hermes. Also photos and pamphlets of Bengalli's life will be distributed free among the audience. All are invited to attend.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 22nd March occurred as follows:—

Bombay City 25, Broach District 2, West Khandesh District 6, Satara District 22, Ahmednagar District 5, Poona City 1, Sholapur Town 2, Other places in Sholapur District 6, Ratnagiri 20, Belgaum District 11, Karachi City 11, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 9, Kathiawar Agency 1, Mundra 5 Total 162.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

"Young India."

The proprietors very much regret that owing to unavoidable difficulties in the press, the publication of "Young India" this week has been much delayed.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 4th April, 1919.

THE LESSON OF DELHI.

Those who were against Satyagraha for reasons of their own from the very beginning have tried to utilise the Delhi tragedy to condemn Satyagraha. The plain, courageous and straightforward statement of Swami Sradhanand ought to convince an impartial observer that by the display of a little tact and the exercise of a little restraint bloodshed in Delhi could have been averted by the authorities. Only three persons went to the railway musafarkhana to request the shopkeepers to close their shops. Our morning contemporary, which has lashed itself into a fury and has become very concerned all of a sudden for the comforts of railway passengers and preaches a sermon on the evils of coercion, forgets that no violence whatsoever was used and that the shopkeepers were willing to close their shops and that it was the behaviour of the stationmaster and the soldiers from the canteen that aggravated the trouble. If the two persons arrested had been openly released, there would have been practically no further trouble. We are not talking about the strict legality of the question. In the Bombay strikes many a time it was on Police advice that the mills were closed, in order to prevent trouble, and it was not an unusual thing for the Police to release those arrested in order to calm the excited crowd. But the authorities in Delhi, brought and bred up in another school, relied on machine-guns and rifles. Was civil force used to disperse the mob before the military was requisitioned? What was the attitude of the people of Delhi? Did they resist civil force and barricade the streets? Did they take up a threatening attitude endangering peace and property? Were the leaders of the Satyagraha movement called in to pacify the people before extreme measures were resorted to? The Delhi bureaucrats treated Swami Sradhanand, whose one word was able to pacify the people many a time subsequently, with contempt. When Swami Sradhanand approached Mr. Currie, the City Magistrate, he actually turned his back upon him. Violence even under provocation, is to be deplored; it is the proud boast of a Satyagrahi to suffer and not to resist. A Satyagrahi invites and suffers persecution; there can be no question of his persecuting or coercing others. But the question is not that now. We want to know, and we are entitled to know, whether all reasonable precautions were taken before military force was used and whether excessive and unnecessary force was not used.

There is an idiotic suggestion by one who styles himself 'Commonsense' but seems to possess very little of that commodity, in the columns of our morning contemporary, that once the military is called in it may do anything it likes. The writer had better read up the law on the subject. The Criminal Procedure Code expressly provides that the military officer should use as little force and do as little injury to person and property as may be consistent with the purpose for which he was called in. Though the military can act by itself in certain cases, it is required to communicate, if possible, with the magistrate and obey his orders. May we know why the machine-gun was used, if not at the Clock Tower, at the station? Why was the crowd near the Clock Tower? What necessity was there for the second firing, this time with rifles? All this shows that there has been a sad bungling, somewhere and the situation would have been worse still but for the remarkable control exercised by Swami Sradhanand and others under provocative circumstances.

Our contemporary, perhaps filled with the idea that never was a better opportunity offered to smother the Satyagraha movement, talks of the perils of the Satyagraha movement. The Satyagrahis are not at all responsible if the situation was aggravated by the blunders of the bureaucracy. Thousands of people met on the Congress grounds after the firing, but they were self-collected and peaceful and entirely under the control of the leaders. Swami Sradhanand assured the authorities of the peaceful character of the meeting and the audience responded and the authorities went away. The Satyagraha movement is a peaceful movement and contemplates no violence. Those responsible for maintaining peace, order and good Government should also control themselves and should avoid panic. We never had any doubt that a campaign would be raised against the movement, but it has nothing to fear if it remains true to itself. Such a movement may be bad or good. Rowlatt Acts may be blessings, as our contemporary believes and not curses as people hold. But the lie that has been set afloat by our contemporary that the leaders of the Satyagraha movement make others suffer and that they do not place themselves in the forefront of the crowd deserves to be nailed to the counter. When the Gurkhas said insolently *"tum ko chhed denge,"* who stood in the front and said *"main khara hun, goli chhalao"*? It was Swami Sradhanand, better known as Mahatma Munshiram, the leader of the Satyagraha movement in Delhi. Many cried to him "Let us die and not you, let us die," but the heroic Swami stood unflinchingly, when rifles were pointed at his breast. Our contemporary, we hope, has enough generosity to appreciate such conduct. The cheap sneer levelled at the leaders of the movement that they send to the first line ignorant youths while they shield themselves behind is unworthy. It appears that the "Times of India" with all its opportunities to know Mahatma Gandhi has not yet understood him in the slightest degree. Many things have been said of him by many people, but not even his worst foe has called him a coward. The writer in the "Times of India" has levelled a charge against the leaders of the movement, which is utterly false. Mahatma Gandhi is not the man to invite the public to do anything which he would not be the first to do. The Satyagraha movement, led by men like Mahatma Gandhi and Mahatma Munshiram, cannot be discredited by unworthy tactics. The leaders of the movement will always lead it in the true sense of the word. The followers of the movement have full faith in their leaders and are not in the least likely to be misled by misleading representations.

Satyagraha is no lawless movement; it is in every sense a constitutional movement and people have taken it up as a last resort against the Rowlatt Act, which even the most confirmed bureaucrat must have seen by this time the country is determined not to accept. Government and society may feel secure, despite the evil forebodings of our contemporary, bent upon condemning the movement one way or other. There is no compulsion to join the movement; our contemporary has no right to infer that lawlessness would in any way be encouraged by the Satyagraha movement. A Satyagrahi breaks the law but accepts and invites the consequences and suffers the punishment. Passive resistance is no new thing; it has been practised very often in the West and it has been successful in getting unjust laws repealed. The Delhi tragedy has a lesson for the people, and for the bureaucracy as well. The bureaucracy would do well to realise that the days of "martial law and no damned nonsense" are gone for over. The people are now conscious of their rights and privileges and they are ready to suffer for them. The old ways and the old methods of governance can no longer be adhered to. Every nation in the world is setting its home in order and reconstructing itself, in order that it may be in harmony with the new world-forces. As for Satyagraha, nothing can kill it but the repeal of the Rowlatt Act and it will be given up only when its purpose is accomplished. The Satyagraha movement is both spiritual and political, but no anxiety need be felt that reforms will be neglected as is expressed in certain quarters. Only for the sake of certain reforms, which may or may not come, the country cannot reconcile itself to a loss of fundamental and elementary rights.

CORRUPTING ESPIONAGE.

In the letter of Mr. C. F. Andrews which we published last Wednesday, there was a serious warning against the prevalence of Police spying in our schools and colleges. Mr. Andrews speaks with the authority of a good educationalist, on the danger of Government espionage in the student-world. To those associated with the lives of students, the warning against the blighting consequences of the practice will come as a confirmation of their own experience. Apologists of "law and order," official and non-official, may seek to call the exposure an exaggeration or dismiss it with their own explanations. "Spying," says Mr. Andrews, "is already a terror and a dread in the student-world, but it will become armed with fresh powers of evil if these Bills are carried into law." There can be no doubt as to the impetus to spying and blackmail which are believed to exist in schools and colleges, and which the new Rowlatt atmosphere is bound to promote. We would, however, for the moment draw the attention of the public to the atmosphere of suspicion and espionage which, on the unimpeachable authority of Mr. Andrews, exists in the student-world in India. The evil grows from day to day with the present system of preserving peace, which regards all Indians as incipient seditionists. Time and again, we are treated to pedantic outbursts on the need of keeping students beyond the range of political influences in the country, and giving them the opportunity of working in an atmosphere of pure study. Much of this talk carries with it the mark of its own condemnation. But behind it there is the ironical fact that in colleges and hostels paid espionage is maintained, so that students and professors are compelled to live in an atmosphere which is far from that of pure study. In the bureaucratic interpretation of political phenomena, the teacher is a dangerous character when in his bosom lurks "discontent," visible of course, to the lynx-eyed myrmidons of the C. I. D. It is, however, the teacher's misfortune that, when he is suspected of liberal sympathies he becomes the victim of secret observation. Mr. Andrews was naturally a suspect. "I had myself the experience of catching red-handed a Government spy in my own room, in college, searching my private papers," says Mr. Andrews. "He confessed to me that he had been sent to spy upon me by the C. I. D." We do not know what excuse the Government has for hiring out students for the purpose of spying on some of the best of our educationalists, but, perhaps, an exposure of this kind will be regarded as among the mischances of the trade and not as a matter for censure in itself. And this is not a solitary instance. Mr. Andrews himself undertakes to give a large number of such personal experiences, and there are many others who can do the same.

Last year, the Home Member declared in the Imperial Legislative Council that the police in India was a quasi-military force. In their quasi-military operations they invade the best of our institutions and make them part of the large system of spying which has honeycombed Indian Society. The hireling has to justify his existence and be worthy of his hire. His nefarious activity is bound, by the terms of his existence, to show flourishing justification, much as it may exercise his inventive faculties. It corrupts the men who are employed by Government and it corrupts the very atmosphere of thought and study. Mr. S. E. Stokes, writing of the Black Bill, said: "My conviction is that instead of protecting them (the public) from one set of blackguards, it will deliver them into the clutches of another and far more numerous set; also, that through its instrumentality the already vast opportunity of petty oppression, bribe-taking and blackmail will be still further extended." The rot is already deep in the society of students who in college and hostel life have come to regard all freedom of expression and conduct as a thing which incriminates and black-lists them, blasting the opportunities of a professional career. Once a man is suspect, there is nothing that can expiate the presumption of his diabolism and he drags at each remove a lengthening chain of secret accusations. The man known as No. 62 in the C. I. D., had in his life to bear the bitter indignity of being ceaselessly spied upon, in spite of his rectitude. No. 62 was the late Mr. Gokhale.

The system of reckless espionage is fouling the springs of academic life and those interested in the character of our young men must deplore the fostering of corruption. Mr. Andrews rightly thinks that the encouragement of espionage, which the Black Bill will automatically introduce, will accentuate the subtle and very deep evil that lies beneath the surface of Indian life, especially in the student world. A spying fellow-student is as much a moral monstrosity as a spying professor, but there is no safety against either of them under present conditions. We know of a principal who is believed by many of his students as an ally, if not an emissary, of the C. I. D. The corruption is deep-seated. This system of breeding informers and black-listing young men is, however, based on that deep and chronic attitude of distrust with which all the phases of enlightenment is viewed in India. It is pity, it is true. "If the Government of India," says Mr. Andrews, "is prepared deliberately to increase the spying evil, and to rely still more upon this weapon, it may do so. But it will lose the respect of those who have all along wished to hold it in esteem." It is the duty of honest lovers of the country to protest against the system of corruption, futile as it may prove to be. For, in the words of the "Indian Social Reformer," when the Government want to do a thing in India, it is as futile to hope to stop them by argument as to stop a charging elephant by declaiming at him the Sermon on the Mount!

Notes of the Day.

Indian Moslems and the Peace Conference.

Replying to Colonel Wedgwood who is now *par excellence* member for India, Mr. Fisher said that Mr. Montagu and his colleagues were cognisant of the special interests of Indian Moslems and that they charged themselves with the advocacy of the interests in question. But it remains a question why a representative Indian Mahomedan was not given the opportunity to state the Mahomedan case. As the panel system is being followed, he could have been put in only when Mahomedan questions were raised. With all the best wishes in the world, Mr. Montagu may not know the Mahomedan point of view thoroughly or, may not be able to put it before the Peace Conference as an Indian Mahomedan would. If it is too not late in the day, the experiment may still be tried.

Mr. Lloyd George's Message.

Mr. Lloyd George sends a special message to the "Manchester Guardian's" Special League of Nations' number, in which he tells some home-truths. The League, says the Premier, is the greatest attempt to substitute right and justice for force and intrigue. A mere paper constitution will not do. Every international question must be referred to the League. If the mad race for armaments is to continue while lip sympathy is expressed for the objects of the League, if the advocates of the League themselves have no confidence in the League, the Premier is justified in asking how it is possible for war-ravaged countries to have confidence in the League. But he can do a good deal to set the example in reduction of armaments. When peace is signed and the League is established Britain may take the lead in reducing armaments. It would indeed be a mockery to preach fraternity and set up engines of war that provoke resort to fratricide.

Right of Priority.

Some correspondence has, of late, been appearing in the "Spectator" touching the rights of Indians in British East Africa. Against the large quantity of letters said in favour of the White Man's privileges, there has appeared only one letter in defence of the rights of Indians. It is short and to the point. The writer of the letter, Mr. John H. Harris, concludes thus:—

> This display of ignorance and prejudice may suit the gullible public of East Africa, but it happens to ignore historic facts. Indian colonization in british East Africa began long before a British colonization of the territory. It has existed for several hundreds of years, and, in fact, took place even before the Portuguese colonization of the fifteenth century. When coolie immigration commenced in 1895, there were already thousands of Indian colonists in substantial positions in the territory, whilst Sir John Kirk has expressed the opinion that but for these Indian colonists "we [the British] should not be there now"! These facts it may be hoped will make us, if not more sympathetic, at least more just to the Indian in Africa.

And what Indians claim is not generosity but justice.

Cockroach in Soda!

It is part of our day's work to receive opinions on a variety of subjects accompanied at times by material objects to illustrate criticism. We, in this wise, happen to stock samples of soap and lime juice and wooden legs and perquisites of dental surgery. Accustomed as we were to be furnished with odd exhibits, we grew rather embarrassed at the sight of a gentleman who appeared yesterday with a bottle of soda. The label said that the liquid inside was "Rogers Soda, prepared from sterilized water", but our attention was drawn to the presence of a cockroach—possibly sterilized, but certainly dead and in an advanced stage of decomposition. The purchaser was naturally indignant and went away after duly relieving himself of his feelings. There is no doubt that if our visitor had been a careless buyer, he would have swallowed the effervescent blend without noticing the essence of cockroach already dissolved in it. We do not imply that the supply of Rogers is generally contaminated; in fact, we understand that it has a good reputation in the city, but there is no doubt that the reservoir of water was not well kept on the day this particular curiosity was bottled. It is a matter of grave public importance that the drinks sold in the city should be perfectly clean and healthful—a matter which the manufacturers of Rogers Soda are not likely to dispute. However, we have seen the sample of a half-dissolved cockroach in soda for the first time: we hope it is also the last.

An Unwise Decision.

The Director of Civil Supplies has issued a Press Note as regards the control system of the trade in rice. A statement of conclusions reached at the meeting is given. As regards the issue of import licenses for rice, it has been decided to reduce the number of licenses "owing to the difficulty of controlling the rice in the case of a large number of merchants, some of whom did not carry out the undertakings which they had given." The Director of Civil Supplies owes an explanation to the public as to what undertakings were not carried out by the merchants, since the decision to restrict licenses does not seem to be just. It will create great discontent among rice merchants. For, if the licenses are reduced and given only to a chosen few, what becomes of those merchants in rice, who have been dealing in it for years, but who may not get licenses to import rice this year? The decision will lead to a difficult situation. It seems to be unwise and needs reconsideration.

New Colleges.

The Bombay University has come to a wise decision in permitting the establishment of the Sangli College. Though the Rajaram College is to have a fresh lease of life, the Maharajah of Kolhapur having handed over the college and the school to the Arya Samaj, the Sangli College will not be superfluous. For one thing, it cannot be said with certainty what new fancy the Maharajah will take to-morrow. There is a rich future before the Sangli College, which is to be conducted by the well-known Deccan Education Society of Poona. The mofussil is taking good care of itself, but what of Bombay? When will Bombay wake up to the absurdity of satisfying the hunger for higher education with one Government college and two missionary colleges? To our knowledge there are four different projects for starting colleges in Bombay. Cannot all these promoters come together and start at least one additional college in Bombay? We think in one sense these divided and at times conflicting attempts are responsible for the sad delay. We hope those interested in the spread of higher education will bring together all these movements and unify the scattered activities. One other impression we would like to correct. It seems to be the idea that a college in Bombay is a question of lakhs. It is so everywhere, but no University would insist upon private bodies sinking lakhs at the very beginning. The Bombay University has shown its policy in dealing with most of its colleges and has invariably allowed sufficient time for the colleges to grow. We have no reason to think that it will follow a different policy in Bombay. Again another year has been lost and many years will pass by, if anybody is waiting for lakhs to begin with. What is infinitely of more importance is men and the body that has got men must place itself in communication with the University. Money and everything else will follow.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received visits from the Raja Saheb of Akalkot and the Chief of Savantvadi, yesterday morning.

Mr. C. A. Beyts has arrived at Government House.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore accompanied by Mr. C. F. Andrews is at Benares staying in Nadesar Palace as the guest of H. H. the Maharaja of Benares. He is delivering a series of lectures in the Benares Hindu University under the presidency of the Vice-Chancellor. The Central Hindu College, the Bengali Literary Association, and the Benares Rasviya Sahitya Parishad are giving him a party.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. G. Hutchinson, M.B., I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India with effect from the 1st March 1919.

In modification of the previous notification, Mr. F. A. M. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted, from the 22nd February 1919, privilege leave for five months and twelve days in combination with furlough for three months and nineteen days.

THE DELHI DISTURBANCES.

SATYAGRAHI SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

(From our Correspondent)

DELHI, April, 3.

Shraddanand Sanyasi wires to us:—

Wrong and garbled accounts of the Delhi disturbances are appearing in the Associated Press Telegrams. Their reports take their cue from the local authorities who have not yet dared to bring out their communique. No public enquiry is being made by the Government. It is not true that Police and the Magistracy restored order with the help of British soldiers and machine-gun. It was the admirable Satyagrahi spirit of the people, their trust in their leaders, and untiring efforts of Hakim Ajmal Khan, Rai Bahadur Sultansingh, the Satyagraha Sabha Secretaries and other leaders which maintained order. The people were never panic stricken. They remained calm to the last. The local authorities are trying their best to suppress facts, but a commission of the people has begun its sittings and the facts about the savage and inhuman firing and bayoneting of unarmed innocent people by British soldiers will come to light. Even shops on the opposite side of the Town Hall were fired into and bullets penetrated cloth merchants' ware. The grand *hartal* would never have ended if the police and the magistracy had interfered. Whenever they came people became irritable and again closed shops. The police version about its having restored order is absolutely untrue. People have no faith in the local authorities. The Viceroy came at 3 p.m., on April 1st and people hoped that he would enquire into their calamities and would pay sympathetic visits for the dead and the wounded, I earnestly beg his Excellency to come and heal the heart wounds of the people.

Eleven wounded are still lying in the principal hospital, of whom three are mere boys. The wounds shew that volleys were mercilessly fired. Five cases are very serious, 8 dead bodies have already been buried or cremated. Over thirty wounded have been traced to their homes so far. People still think some twenty are missing, supposed to be killed.

NON-OFFICIAL COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

FIVE WITESSES EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 3.

The following has been issued by the Secretary to the non-official commission of enquiry:—

The non-official commission appointed by the citizens of Delhi, to enquire into the causes which led to the tragic events of the 30th March 1919, held its first sitting on the 2nd April 1919, at the Congress office at 4 p.m. Five witnesses were examined up to 7-30 p.m., when the commissioners adjourned to the Civil Hospital to examine one of the wounded, whose condition was reported to be precarious and who, it was feared, might not survive till this morning. Colonel James, the Civil Surgeon, was good enough to make the necessary arrangements for the commissioners to record the statements. The commission will hold their enquiry to day, at 4 p.m., in the Civil Hospital where the remaining eleven wounded are still to be examined.

BOARD OF FORESTRY

FORMATION OF FOREST ENGINEERING SERVICE CONSIDERED.

DEHRA DUN, April 3.

The Board of Forestry first considered the formation of a Forest Engineering Service. It was explained by the Inspector General of Forests, that steps had already been taken to procure special Consulting Engineers from America, while arrangements were also in progress to recruit a staff of engineers to meet the immediate requirements. The meeting recorded the opinion that it would be preferable definitely to allot the officers of the new Service to provinces. The formation of utilisation charges or circles was discussed at some length and the development of the Pioneer.

AMERICAN STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 3.

NEW YORK.—The steamer Culgoa with over a hundred returning troops has sent out a wireless message stating that she is in distress 600 miles south-east of New York.

SATYAGRAHA IN AMRITSAR

SWAMI SATYADEVJI'S EXHORTATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, April 3.

An open air and highly crowded mass meeting of the citizens of Amritsar was held on Wednesday last, at Bagh Jallianwala, when Swami Satya Dev, who is at present one of the co-workers of Mahatma Gandhi delivered a very stirring address on Passive Resistance or Soul Force.

He said that Mahatma Gandhi has taken birth to destroy the materialism (Parkirtiwad) of Europe by preaching his religion of soul force (Atmawad). He preached that Mahatma Gandhi's religion is the religion of love and fearlessness and gave the examples of Miranbai and Prahlad. He said, the police and the authorities are not our enemies and we should not hate them as they are our brothers. They are ignorant and we should therefore forgive as the Christ did to his enemies on the Cross.

He exhorted that the people must prepare themselves to go to jail in the cause of their country. When the common people would come forward to go to jail, the jail would no longer be a fearful thing, but a pilgrimage and they would win their goal.

After the speech of the Swami, Hafiz Bashir Ahmad read a very interesting self-composed poem.

Great enthusiasm prevailed in the meeting, which was attended by about twenty thousand people. The people are demanding for a Satyagraha Sabha which is going to be established shortly.

SIR RASH BEHARI GHOSE AND SIR PALIT.

STATUES UNVEILED IN CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

A special meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University was held this afternoon at the University College of Science, for the purpose of unveiling the statues of Sir Rash Behari Ghose, and the late Sir Tarakanath Palit, two very prominent benefactors of the Calcutta University.

His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay in unveiling the statues paid an eloquent tribute to the public spirit and conspicuous generosity of Sir Rash Behari Ghose and Sir Tarakanath.

BRITISH LABOUR TROUBLES.

SOUTH WALES MINERS' DECISION.

TO REJECT SANKEY AWARD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., April 3.

The conference of South Wales miners rejected the Sankey award and advised the miners by a majority of 66 to vote against the acceptance of the recommendation of the Miners' Federation.

ATTITUDE OF SCOTTISH MINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 3.

The Scottish Cleveland Miners' Union has recommended the acceptance of the Government's offer.

WAREHOUSE COLLAPSE IN LIVERPOOL.

SEVERAL EMPLOYEES ENTOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 3.

A seven-storey warehouse in Liverpool stocked with beans collapsed to-day, burying the employees in the cellars. Parties of police and blue-jackets rescued most, after feverish efforts. Sixteen are still entombed beneath a hundred tons of debris and little hope is entertained that they will be saved. Cries for help are growing gradually fainter.

AUSTRALIA AND TRADE WITH ENEMY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 3.

MELBOURNE, March 21.—Two leading firms of Australian manufacturing chemists have received requests by a New York German firm for the resumption of relations, which were promptly and emphatically refused.

BRITISH LOANS TO RUMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 3.

Reuter learns that Government has arranged to open credits with Rumania for the purchase of immediate necessities, especially railway material. Complete equipment for 150,000 men will also be sent. The Canadian Government is also granting to Rumania a loan of five millions sterling for the purchase of agricultural necessities.

PRESERVATION OF CAPITAL IN BRITAIN.

ACTION UNDER DEFENCE OF REALM REGULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 3.

The Press Bureau states that with a view to preserving capital for domestic purposes within the United Kingdom and preventing avoidable drain upon foreign exchanges by the export of capital, the Treasury has appointed a committee with Baron Cunliffe as chairman and including Sir Arthur Lawley, Mr. Robinson, Agent-General for Queensland, and Mr. Robert Littlejohn, to advise upon applications for licenses for fresh issues of capital under the Defence of the Realm Regulation. Preference will be given, *ceteris paribus*, to cases in which the proceeds will be applied in Overseas Dominions.

LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

OPERATIVES DEMAND SHORTER HOURS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. Noon, April 3.

At a conference between the cotton operatives and employers, the latter stated that they were unable to agree with the demand of the operatives for a reduction of the hours from 55½ to 44 weekly without reduction of pay. The employers suggest the reduction of hours to 49½. They stated that the present state of the trade warranted a reduction of pay, pointing out that competition in India and Japan, where, the situation with regard to reduction of hours was in no way clear, could not be ignored and also that American competition was severe.

The conference adjourned until April 10th to enable the operatives to consider the position.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIGHT.

ATTEMPT BY TWO BRITISH AIRMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. Noon, April 3.

ST. JOHNS (Newfoundland).—The British airmen Hawker and Grieve arrived here today, with a Sopwith aeroplane for a Trans-Atlantic flight. They propose to start out on April 16th and hope to reach the British Isles in nineteen hours.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL FOR 1919.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

MR. CHURCHILL ON EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 3.

In the House of Commons Mr. Churchill speaking on the Military Service Bill, said the cost for 1919 for the army of occupation was estimated at 133 millions, after deducting 72 millions recoverable from Germany. It was expected to recover by salvage an amount two or three times greater than the cost of the armies of occupation for the current year. From the White Sea to the Caspian there was a smouldering corridor of flame. Little States were in direst peril, and immediately we brought back the armies we would be powerless to influence the course of events in Europe.

The distribution of troops would be approximately as follows:—

Britain 176,000, France 120,000, the Rhine 264,000, Italy and the adjacent regions 19,000. The presence of troops in the last mentioned areas was due to the request of both the parties in order to adjust the lamentable differences between Italy and Jugo-Slavs and prevent troubles between the local populations in places where troops of no other nation would be welcome. There were no troops anywhere engaged in a more merciful and beneficent task.

In the Middle Caucasus there were 15,000 which, he hoped, would be soon substantially reduced. They were retained at present merely to prevent uprisings until decisions were reached by the Peace Conference.

In Mesopotamia there were 30,000 and in North Russia and Siberia 20,000. Of these armies of occupation numbering 859,000, there were 208,000 non-combatants. It was impossible to get the forces required by voluntary means before the peace treaty was finally ratified.

Referring to the criticism that the situation in Egypt was due to military government, Mr. Churchill remarked that whatever might be said of British soldiers and Generals, they were more in demand in every country in the world as law-givers and pacifiers than the soldiers of any other country. (Cheers.) As a matter of fact British rule under which Egypt had prospered so enormously had never been military but civilian. In time of war exceptional steps had been taken, but the country had been administered through civilian authorities.

The Bill then passed its third reading.

FUTURE OF TERRITORIAL FORCES.

MR. CHURCHILL'S WARM TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 3.

The Press Bureau states that a conference was held to-day at Westminster between Mr. Churchill and the representatives of the Territorial Force Associations. Mr. Churchill, presiding, outlined a scheme to reconstitute the force as an essential and vital part of the defensive system. Recreating of the pre-war territorial force units was subject to such modifications as the progress of modern weapons might render necessary. The Territorial force officers should be eligible to command its brigades and fill positions on divisional and brigade staffs.

Mr. Churchill emphasised that the war record should make eighty per cent. of the qualifications of every man chosen to command a territorial unit and suggested a machinery for consulting the local Territorial Associations in preparing recommendations.

Mr. Churchill hinted at the utilisation of the present volunteer force for the purpose of reconstituting the pre-war national reserve.

In conclusion, he paid a warm tribute to the territorials who had acquitted themselves in a manner to win the whole-hearted acceptance of their regular comrades and of the fine soldiers who came to our assistance from the Dominions and Overseas.

PRECAUTIONARY MILITARY MEASURES IN RUMANIA.

DECISION OF COUNCIL OF FOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 3.

The Council of Four is methodically working, meeting twice daily. The utmost reserve is maintained with regard to the outcome of the deliberations, but it seems certain that a certain amount of war material and equipment will be sent to Rumania with a view to the military measures necessitated by the establishment of Bolshevist rule in Budapest.

BRITISH COURT-MARTIAL.

COMMITTEE TO EUQUIRE INTO LAWS AND PROCEDURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31
Recd. 12-20 p.m., April 3.

In the House of Commons, Col. Guest said that Justice Darling would preside over the Courts-martial Committee, which would include members of Parliament, Mr. Bottomley, Lord Hugh Cecil, Major C. Lowther, Mr. Walsh and Lord Cavan, Sir Felix Cassel and Major-Generals Childs and Mellor, to enquire into the laws, rules and procedure regulating courts-martial, both during peace and during war and to make recommendations.

DUTY OF SATYAGRAHIS.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S COUNSEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I venture to seek the hospitality of your columns to make a few remarks on the Delhi tragedy. It is alleged against the Delhi people who were assembled at the Delhi Railway station,

1. that some of them were trying to coerce the sweetmeat sellers into closing their stalls;

2. that some of them were forcibly preventing people from boarding tramcars and others vehicles;

3. that some of them threw brickbats;

4. that the whole crowd that marched to the station demanded the release of the men who are said to be the coercers and who were for that reason arrested at the instance of the Railway authorities;

5. that the crowd declined to disperse, when the Magistrate gave the order to disperse.

I have read Sanyasi Swami Shraddanandji's account of the tragedy. I am bound to accept it as true, unless it is authoritatively proved to be otherwise, and his account seems to me to deny allegations 1, 2, and 3. But assuming the truth of all the allegations, it does appear to me that the local authorities in Delhi have made use of a Nasmyth hammer to crush a fly. On their action however, in firing on the crowd, I shall seek another opportunity of saying more.

My purpose in writing this letter is merely to issue a note of warning to all Satyagrahis. I would therefore like to observe that the conduct described in allegations 1 to 4, if true, would be inconsistent with the Satyagraha pledge. The conduct described in allegation 5, can be consistent with the pledge, but if the allegation is true, the conduct was premature, because the committee contemplated in the pledge has not decided upon the disobedience of orders that may be issued by Magistrates under the Riot Act. I am anxious to make it as clear as I can that in this movement, no pressure can be put upon people who do not wish to accept our suggestions and advice. The movement being essentially one to secure the greatest freedom for all, Satyagrahis cannot forcibly demand the release of those who might be arrested, whether justly or unjustly. The essence of the pledge is to invite imprisonment. And until the committee decides upon the breach of the Riot Act it is the duty of Satyagrahis to obey without making the slightest ado magisterial orders to disperse, etc., and thus to demonstrate their law-abiding nature. I hope that next Sunday at Satyagraha meetings, all speeches will be free from passion, anger or resentment. The movement depends for its success entirely upon perfect self-possession, self-restraint, absolute adherence to Truth and an unlimited capacity for self-suffering

Before closing this letter, I would add that in opposing the Rowlatt legislation, the Satyagrahis are resisting the spirit of terrorism which lies behind it and of which it is a most glaring symptom. The Delhi tragedy imposes an added responsibility upon Satyagrahis of steeling their hearts and going on with their struggle until the Rowlatt legislation is withdrawn.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. GANDHI.

Bombay, April 3.

BLACK SUNDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged, if you will spare your valuable space for the following in the columns of your widely circulated paper:—

Before I proceed further, I must frankly admit that I am not one of the signatories to the Satyagraha Vow, as I am unfortunately debarred from joining same owing to certain private affairs of mine, but I endorse my sincere and fullest sympathy towards the movement and venture to make the following suggestions for the observance of the "Black Sunday", as a National Protest against the Black Bills:—

Next Sunday, the 6th instant, has been fixed by our Revered Leader Mahatma Gandhiji, as a day of National mourning to mark general protest against the Black Bills, though unfortunately owing to some misunderstanding last Sunday was observed as such at some places, whereas others are making preparations on an elaborate scale for the coming Sunday. Amritsar, Hyderabad (Sind), and Delhi in spite of Police and Military Johukmi, with fullest enthusiasm and sincere feelings of mourning marked and recorded their severest dislike towards the legislature, by observing fast, forming demonstration processions and holding mass meetings, etc. This movement has been taken up by the whole Indian nation with perfect unity disregarding all caste and creed distinctions. Since a few years past Bombay is taking a lead and prominent part in all public and political matters, same way it has taken a lead in the present Satyagraha movement, and now it is to be seen how our brother citizens and their leaders are going to observe the Black Day according to its name and position and upkeep of the National Honour as behoves them.

The latest programme of the day, to my knowledge, is for a sea bath and fasting, but I am inclined to believe that this will not have the desired effect upon the people. When other smaller cities have marked their displeasure at the Black Acts in so worthy a manner, it is imperative for India's leading City like Bombay, to go a step in advance to demonstrate most severe dislike towards the new legislature. All self-respecting men with feelings towards their country and its fellow countrymen, and out of patriotism, must condemn the legislature in the present civilized world we are living in, and as protest against same, must entirely close their business, mills, factories, markets, small as well as big shops of any kind. Not only this, but the taxis, bandyas, and carts should not ply for hire on that day and unless for absolute necessity people should refrain from travelling in local railway trains or tram cars, and naturally the tram cars will run empty and in very small numbers. In order to educate the people, mass meetings should be held without further delay, if possible from today, and especially in mill districts inhabited by mill hands and poorer classes at nights, say at 9 or 9-30 p.m., and to distribute freely hand bills giving full details of the object in view, and if deemed necessary to organise processions of Volunteers to go round at evenings or at nights for this object and to attract the general public. Such movement, as is customary with our leaders, are taken in hand very late and the major portion of public remain quite in ignorance about such matters and hence it is necessary that no time should be lost to make a move in this direction. Not only this, but the leaders, citizens and volunteers should form themselves in a big procession on "Black Sunday", starting at 7.30 a.m., (S.T.), and marching through the City in principal localities inhabited by Hindus and Mahomedans and thence finally proceed to the sea-shore to have a mourning bath. This will have, not only desired effect on the citizens, but also on the Bara Sahibs.

In such national cause as the present, I appeal to all religious priests and heads to come out as patriots and take part with their followers in the processions to be organised on the "Black Day."

To sum up the whole, I may enjoin Hindus to observe the day as they do an eclipse day and my Mahomedan Brethren as on Moharrum day in perfect unity and brotherly feeling and prove to our Government once for all that their children of the Twentieth Century cannot possibly put up with legislatures of the uncivilized times of the Tenth Century.—Yours, etc.,

A. THUSKI.

Bombay, April 3.

NO MARRIAGES ON BLACK SUNDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As the 6th of April will be a protest day against the Black Bills, I hope that not only the markets, shops and theatres will be closed, but also weddings and similar festivals will be postponed.—Yours, etc.,

H. MASIH.

Bombay April 3.

A CORRECTION.

In our yesterday's issue, a correspondence headed "Duty of all Indians" appeared under the signature of "Kazi J. L." The correct name should be "Kazi I. L."

KAISER ENTIRELY IMPENITENT.

WAR MADE BY DIPLOMATS.

REGRETS LUSITANIA CRIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 3.

Continuing his narrative in this morning's Daily Chronicle Mr. Begbie says that the ex-Kaiser is entirely impenitent and convinced that he strove harder than anybody to avert the war. In this connection he holds that he is answerable to God alone. All rulers, according to the ex Kaiser, were against the war, which was made by diplomats. Germany was involved in the war to defend Austria against the aggression of Russia.

The Kaiser declared that he regretted the sinking of the Lusitania which was a "great blunder which he would never cease to regret." The shooting of Edith Cavell, according to the ex-Kaiser, was ordered by a drunken General, after which the ex-Kaiser ordered that no woman must be shot without his personal sanction.

LONDON, March 31.
Recd. Noon, April 3.

Writing to the "Daily Chronicle" from Amerongen, Mr. Harold Begbie throws light on the present life and frame of mind of the ex-Kaiser. Count Bentinck is not an old friend of the ex-Kaiser, but received him to oblige, the Dutch Government. The ex-Kaiser, continued Mr. Begbie, is not at all a broken man, but is still full of energy, though his hair is white.

His sole open-air exercise now consists in half-an-hour's walk round the moat. The remainder of his time he spends in his room, reading to the ex-Empress, while she is busy with her needle-work, or writing his auto-biography. The ex-Kaiser frequently expresses his appreciation of the religious atmosphere of the castle. He does not fear a public trial, but anticipates spending a peaceful retirement in Germany.

CONFERENCE OF GERMAN PARTY LEADERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 31
Recd. 12-20 p.m., April 3.

COPENHAGEN.—The Berlin Government has invited the National Assembly party leaders to participate in a conference on April 2nd in view of Marshal Foch's request for fresh negotiations regarding Danzig.

BAVARIA'S BID FOR MILITARY INDEPENDENCE.

BREACH WITH IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 2.15 p.m. April 3.

BERLIN.—A breach has occurred between the Bavarian and Imperial Governments in consequence of Bavaria's bid for military independence. The Bavarian Government has prohibited all recruiting for the volunteer army. The "Mittagszeitung" is of opinion that the estrangement will develop.

GERMAN COQUETTING WITH BOLSHEVISM.

A BRITISH OFFICIAL INVESTIGATOR'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. Noon, April 3.

The "Daily News" learns from Paris that the official investigator, whom, the British Government employed during the war has returned to Paris from Germany and has presented his report to the delegates. He regards seriously the coquetting of the Germans with Bolshevism and says that it is the last desperate venture of the militarists, who hope that if Germany goes Bolshevik she will drag the world down with her.

The investigator expresses the opinion that the many disorders attributed to Spartacists were really originated by the militarists and a change of Government would be necessary to break the power of the militarists. He foreshadows a coalition between the Independent and the Majority Socialists and the Middle-class pacifists.

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT'S DECREE.

PEOPLE FORBIDDEN TO LEAVE COUNTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 3.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Budapest says Government has issued a decree forbidding anyone to leave the country. Those attempting to escape will be brought before the revolutionary tribunal. The decree says all rights of foreigners must be absolutely respected. Persons of foreign diplomats and flags designating the residences of foreigners are inviolable under the penalty of death.

HUNGARIAN ULTIMATUM TO CZECHO SLOVAKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 3.

BASLE.—A telegram from Weimar says there is an unconfirmed report that the Hungarian Government has sent a short term ultimatum to the Czecho-Slovak state owing to the concentration of troops in Czecho-Slovakia and rumoured general mobilisation in Bohemia.

BOMBAY'S SLUMS.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON HOUSING PROBLEMS.

"NO HALF MEASURES WILL DO."

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd speaking at the annual meeting of the Anti Tuberculosis League on Wednesday said:

Ladies and gentlemen; I think it has become almost a trite this evening to propose or pay a tribute to Dr. Turner's work. It has been properly done by every speaker who has spoken since I have been in the room; but in view of the fact that Dr. Turner, I very much regret, is leaving us before long. I should like, on behalf of Government, to pay my tribute of admiration to him for the record of devoted work done by him with knowledge and enthusiasm for the city of Bombay. Dr. Sukhia just now in his eloquent speech referred to Dr. Turner's gift of getting money out of people for purposes such as those of this Association. Well, we can form an idea of that gift of Dr. Turner's when we find in the report that he has been able to get a good deal of money for this Association. Dr. Sukhia also referred to the promised Government financial contribution, but when he said that, he forgot that Government's financial year ended only forty-eight hours ago. (Laughter.) I, however, congratulate Dr. Sukhia, on his close vigilance of the public purse.

I am very glad indeed to have an opportunity of coming here to-day to applaud, if I may, what you have done for the improvement of the sanitation of the city and for the public work which you are giving to a cause which needs as much attention as anybody can give to it. This is a pioneer association in India, I believe and it is right after all that Bombay should be the pioneer in all these matters, and I think it is so generally; but in matters of sanitation I think we should strive to be the city in all India famous for good sanitation, good housing and good conditions, which we cannot say, we are as yet. You remember that Disraeli carried on a vehement campaign in England in his early youth for the the better condition of the poor. In those early days, now some fifty years ago, he set the ball of public opinion rolling and made a public conscience in England on questions of housing and sanitation. It is time we did it here. (Applause). It is time that we had a better and a stronger public opinion here. I should like to see columns of it in newspapers; I should like to see an expression of public opinion to drive both the Municipality and the Government on in this matter. My own experience as an elected representative of the people has been that public agitation is the greatest incentive to Municipal and other reforms. But, ladies and gentlemen why is it that we need this association in this city?

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

I am very glad indeed to see here in this room a great many ladies. I believe that ladies' association and interest in these housing and social problems can be of the utmost value for reforms and I only regret that Lady Lloyd is not able to be here to-day to welcome the ladies and tell them what a keen interest she takes in the work. I believe you would not want an anti-tuberculosis league if only you had decent housing conditions, for you live near the sea with the free air of heaven blowing right through, conditions which many a great industrial city in England and other countries would covet. But on account of this want of proper housing accommodation, when people have to go, some eight hundred thousand of them, have to go and live in single-room tenements, pitch dark, where while walking you stumble over people's bodies, where there is dirty of foul water outside their windows, can you wonder, in the name of heaven, that we need sanitary associations and anti-tuberculosis leagues? (hear hear). I think you said every Governor has been agitating about this question, but the fact is that this matter has got into such an intolerable tangle, that things are not at a standstill, but getting worse every day, because the population of Bombay is increasing and there is not sufficient housing accommodation. If you project your mind twenty years hence, what do you think will be the condition of Bombay with the population growing at this rate and the reform not progressing at the same rate? It is a lesson of infinite concern that history teaches us. Do not think that because Bombay is flourishing at present she will remain rich, if you ignore the interests of the working people. Many a page of history will show you that great cities became ruined because they ignored these and kindred questions. For the moment you may have great museums, you may have every sign of progress; but if your children are neglected and if the stature of your manhood grows more and more stunted because you neglect to care for them and you do not care to rear up a healthy race of men and women fit to breed decent children, if you do not look after your workpeople, if you do not look after your growing generation, be sure, that within two or three generations they will die out.

NO HALF MEASURES WILL DO.

However, I believe there is ample time yet for us by drastic methods to remedy the state of affairs, but quite drastic methods are required and there is no hope if only half measures are adopted. In doing so we shall make mistakes but better make big mistakes to-day than leave things as they are. I believe we had better take big strides forward and chance the mistakes (applause) and when once I have learnt the right path—I have not learnt it yet—I shall not hesitate to tread it and to ask those, who care, to follow me. I have already spoken too long, but I sometimes get carried away on a matter which I care very much about.

As to the building bye-laws which were being discussed the other day by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, we must not allow any consideration to stand in the way of dealing promptly with these matters. Ladies and gentlemen, I and my Government can do nothing in the matter without the help of the Municipality of Bombay, who need also, if I may say so, the help of my Government in this matter. I desire, as I had the honour of saying the other night, to work hand in hand with the Municipality. We have made enough mistakes in the past and shall make many more in the future, but let us cooperate together (applause), consult together, but above all what is required is a prompt consideration of the question and no half measures but full measures. And I believe that if we meet this problem in that spirit there is a chance of our succeeding in this work. The situation is so intense that I will not fail to urge a prompt and full consideration of it every time I have an occasion for it on a public platform and I am fully confident that there are many people in this city who desire these conditions improved and who will spread the gospel of reform so that in three or four years' time we shall have got better conditions, or at least have made a beginning. In conclusion, I congratulate your association very warmly on the noble efforts you are making and I wish you every success in the coming years, and I shall be very glad to help you in any way I can (Applause).

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until hey are withdrawn, we Shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as A Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

All communications regarding Satyagraha, especially signatures to the Vow, should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha, 251, Hornby Road.

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

The total number of signatories stands at 1,305 out of whom 482 are from Bombay and 823 are from the mofusil. Our list does not contain the Karachi list.

BOMBAY.

Bhagvandas Vithaldas Master.
Mishrilal Jan.

BENARES CITY.

A. M. Syamalam Iyer.

POONA CITY.

A. V. Sahasrubudhe.
N. M. Phatak.

DISTURBANCES IN PETROGRAD.

ASSUME A MOST THREATENING CHARACTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., April 3.

STOCKHOLM.—A message from Helsingfors states that the recent disturbances in Petrograd have assumed a most threatening character against the Soviet Government. Lenin's authority has been considerably reduced. Trotzky is at present in Moscow closely guarded by sharp-shooters.

SPECIAL IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

TO CONSIDER INTER-IMPERIAL CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 3.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Imperial Government would consult the Dominion Prime Ministers before they returned home regarding the most convenient time and method for holding the special Imperial Conference to consider inter-Imperial constitutional relationships.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 3.

The total revenue for the year ended April 1st amounted to £889,020,825 compared with £707,234,565 for the year ended April 1st, 1918.

CANADIAN FORCE IN SIBERIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 3.

OTTAWA.—Arrangements have been completed for the return of the Canadian force from Siberia.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, April 2.

There is no official confirmation yet, but it is generally stated that Prof. Byendralal Seal of Calcutta will be appointed Vice-Chancellor of Mysore University.

Criticisms about the organisation of the University have been appearing in the press for some time past, and the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor with experience of British and foreign Universities' organisation has been urged. Mr. T. Denham, Registrar, has been given another year's extension from July next.

ALL-INDIA MARWAR AGRAWALA SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT WARDHAGANJ.

(From a Correspondent.)
WARDHAGANJ, April 2.

The All-India Marwari Agrawala Social Conference was held, yesterday, in the Conference pandal a large number of delegates attending, including a number of lady-visitors. There were 1,000 destinguished visitors and delegates from different parts of India, including the Session Judge, District Superintendent of Police and Civil Surgeon of Wardha. Hymns were chanted by Brahmins, pandits, and songs were sung by the students of Marwari Vidyarthigrih, Wardha. Effective speech was delivered by Rai Bahadur Seth Jamnalal Committee, Babu Bebiprasad Khoitan Attorney-at-law, delegate from Bengal proposed Seth Khemrajji of Bombay to the chair. It was seconded by Seth Ramnarayanji Ramnarayanjiruiya of Bombay and was carried.

The presidential speech was delivered for an hour relating to the necessary reforms urgently needed in the Society.

Messages came from men like Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Post Laureate, Sir J. C. Bose Mr. C. F. Andrews, Pandit Dindayalji Sharma and others wishing every success to the Conference. These highly instructive messages evoked unprecedented enthusiasm amongst the audience.

Proposed by Babu Dewiprasad and seconded by Seth Rampa Agrawal, the resolution on the constitution of the subject committee was unanimously passed, after a heated discussion. The Conference for the day terminated at 6-45 p.m. The Subject Committee sat at 9-30 p.m. and continued till 2 a.m. After well-contested discussion, six resolutions were framed which will be put to-day when the Conference begins.

INTERNATIONAL BOXING CONTEST.

JIMMY WILDE BEATS JOE LYNCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 3.

At the National Sporting Club in the fifteen rounds International Bantamweight contest for stakes and a purse amounting to £2,400, Jimmy Wilde beat Joe Lynch (America) on points.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Albert and numerous high British and American officers were prominent among the 2,000 spectators at the contest, which was very keen and sporting throughout. The fortunes of the fight sometimes wavered, but it was always evident that Wilde was holding much in reserve. After the fight the Prince of Wales vaulted into the ring, shook hands warmly with the men and then in the course of a speech said that such contests helped to cement Anglo-American friendship.

FRENCH CLAIM TO SAAR BASIN.

CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL OF FOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 3.

PARIS.—It is believed that the Council of Four has reached practical agreement concerning most territorial questions affecting Germany, including the vexed question of the Saar coalfields. Outstanding matters are Danzig, with the Polish corridor to the sea and indemnities.

As regards the passage of troops through Danzig against which Germany protested the Allies have informed Germany that the Polish divisions are under French officers and must be regarded as forming part of the Allied armies. The armistice compels Germany to afford unhindered passage to Allied troops.

Reuter's Paris correspondent learns that France has pressed for complete annexation of the Saar Basin, but this is not to be agreed to. There is a disposition to cede the control of the coalfields to France for a fixed period as part of the payment of indemnity.

BUDAPEST SERIOUSLY THREATENED WITH ANARCHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 2.15 p.m. April 3.

The Rumanian Press Bureau reports that Budapest is seriously threatened with anarchy. The Communists are losing control, which is passing into the hands of the Bolshevists, who are daily arriving from Russia. The Hungarian army is being reorganised in feverish haste, aided by German officers of General Mackensen's former army.

ARREST OF A LEADING INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., April 3.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that the Independent Socialist Daeumic, Second President of Greater Berlin Executive Council has been arrested on suspicion of being a ringleader in the January disturbances.

GERMAN THREATS AGAINST ANNEXATION.

A MAJORITY SOCIALIST'S OUTBURST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 4 p.m., April 3.

COPENHAGEN.—Replying to resolutions from Rhenish Westphalia protesting against French alleged plans concerning the Saar region, Brockdorff-Rantzau, Foreign Minister, telegraphed that the German Ministry would absolutely reject any demands going beyond President Wilson's principles.

Stoessel, the Majority Socialist, declared that workers would rather have no peace than one making them work for forty years for the pleasure of the victors, adding "Our executive committee has resolved if necessary to pursue the same policy as that in Hungary."

BLOCKADE OF ADRIATIC CEASES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 3.

ROME.—The blockade of the Adriatic ceased at midnight last night.

DEMONSTRATION OF UNEMPLOYED IN AMSTERDAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. Noon, April 3.

AMSTERDAM.—Demobilised soldiers and the unemployed in Amsterdam formed a procession and marched through the streets, carrying banners inscribed:—"We demand from Government the right to live." The demonstrators smashed windows and plundered shops. The police repeatedly charged with batons, but there were no serious casualties.

MR. MONTAGU RETURNS TO PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 20.
Recd. Noon, April 3.

Mr. Montagu returned to Paris this morning.

GRAND FLEET CEASES TO EXIST.

ADMIRALS JELLICOE AND BEATTY PROMOTED.

REORGANISATION IN NAVAL COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 3.

The Admiralty states that Admiral Jellicoe and Admiral Beatty have been promoted Admirals of the Fleet in recognition of their distinguished services during the war. Admiral Jellicoe hoists the flag as Admiral of the Fleet in H. M. S. New Zealand and Admiral Beatty hoists his in the Queen Elizabeth, the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet.

The Grand Fleet ceases to exist as such from April 7th and Admiral Beatty will haul down his flag accordingly.

As a result of this change Admiral Madden is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Home and Atlantic fleets. Rear-Admiral Leveson will be Vice-Admiral commanding the second battle squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, Admiral Fremantle will command the first battle squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, Wing Commander Oliver, the Home Fleet, Rear-Admiral Keyes, the battle cruiser squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, Rear-Admiral Edmund Grant will be the first naval member of the Commonwealth Naval Board, and Capt. Dumaresq, Commodore commanding the Australian Fleet.

DELAY IN PRELIMINARY PEACE AGREEMENT.

DUE TO GERMAN ATTITUDE ON DANZIG QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., April 3.

It is now believed doubtful whether Mr. Lloyd George will attend the next sitting of the British Industrial Conference on April 4th. He may be required in Paris where the preliminary peace agreement is being delayed by the German attitude regarding the Danzig question and problems connected with the demarcation of the Rhine provinces.

As regards the latter question, the chief difficulty arises from France's desire to annex the Saar Basin, which the British and American delegates oppose.

There has been much discussion touching the guarantees which France will receive against German aggression in the event of non-annexation.

FUTURE OF DANZIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 3.

PARIS.—The question of the future of Danzig is still undecided, but probably the solution will either be internationalisation of the town and the railway connecting it with the Polish railway system or application of the mandatory system.

FIGHTING NEAR BLAGOVESTCHENSK.

AMERICAN REFUSAL TO CO-OPERATE WITH JAPANESE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 5.30 p.m., April 3.

TOKIO, March 26.—In the House of Representatives, Count Manatta replying to an interpellation admitted the American refusal to cooperate in the fighting near Blagovestchensk, but refused to admit that this was tantamount to insubordination, declaring that the refusal was probably due to a difference in conception between Japan and America concerning Bolsheviks.

ENTENTE REOPEN NEGOTIATIONS WITH LENIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. Noon, April 3.

It is rumoured in Paris that the Entente Powers are opening fresh negotiations with Lenin.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN RUSSIA

ALLEGATIONS OF ILL-TREATMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 3.

Mr. Harmsworth stated that the number of British subjects detained by the Russian Bolshevik Government was not believed to be very large.

Replying to Government's intimation that the Bolshevik leaders would be held personally responsible for the maltreatment of British prisoners, Tchitcherin denied that the prisoners were in any way ill-treated.

JAPANESE TROOPS IN SIBERIA

COUNT UCHIDA'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. 2.15 p.m. April 3.

TOKIO, March 26.—Count Uchida replying to interpellations stated that 26,000 Japanese troops were still in Siberia for the purpose of maintaining peace and order if these were endangered by the Bolshevists. Any interference in Russia's internal administration would be scrupulously avoided.

"BLACK SUNDAY"

GREAT POPULAR DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE BLACK ACT.

The following is the Programme of the demonstrations which have been arranged for SUNDAY NEXT:

SUNDAY, 6th APRIL, 1919:—

SEA BATH 7 a. m. -- 8 a. m. CHOWPATTY

PROCESSION 8-15, 10 a. m:—

Chowpatty Sea Face	Girgaum Back Road
Sandhurst Bridge	C. P. Tank Road
Sandhurst Road	Madhav Baug.

3-30--LADIES' MEETING, CHINA BAUG,

Mrs. Jayakar presiding.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; Mahatma. Gandhi:= Speakers.

6-30--MASS MEETING--FRENCH BRIDGE.

If you value your freedom you will join.

HIGH COURT.

SESSIONS COURT.

MURDER OF A PROSTITUTE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

King-Emperor (complainant) v. Hamidulla Narulla (accused).

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

The accused, a tram driver was charged with the murder of one Hazrabai, a prostitute living on Falkland Road.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. M. C. Setalvad appeared for the Crown.

Mr. J. S. Khergamwalla appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was as follows: The accused was living with the deceased for about three years. A month or two prior to December last, the accused brought in another woman named Ameenabai to live with them. This led to some quarrel between the two women, and also between the accused and the deceased. A few days prior to the 17th of December last the accused and the deceased were charged by the police for disorderly behaviour and were fined Rs. 2 each. Hazrabai, thereupon came home and turned out the accused and Ameenabai from her room and put out their belongings. The accused and Ameenabai then went and lived for a few days with one Gulab. Sh thereafter the accused and Hazrabai seem to have made up their quarrel and the accused went to live with Hazrabai in her room.

On the 17th of December at about lamplight the accused was seen by three women entering Hazra's room. He entered the room by the front door. The doors in the rear of the room being permanently fastened from inside. These three women were on Tarabai who was originally in the accused's service and two other prostitutes named Sundri and Dhondee who lived in a room next to Hazra's. They both saw the accused enter Hazra's room and immediately thereafter heard some quarreling going on between the two in the course of which the deceased cried out "I am dying, I am dying". The accused was then seen at about 7 p.m. by one Isak passing along a tea shop in the neighbourhood. Isak then happened to go to his room. Im doing so he had to pass Hazra's room. On returning he saw the doors of Hazra's room wide open, a very unusual thing in the case of women of Hazra's character and calling. Isak thereupon went and fetched another man. He went inside the room and saw Herza lying on the ground. He thought her to be drunk and accordingly called another woman living just opposite Hazra's room when she went inside the room she found Hazra lying in a pool of blood with her throat cut from ear to ear. The accused was subsequently arrested. He was found playing cards with three or four others. On a search being made by the police they found a paheran and a lungee stained with blood under the mattress of one of the cots. They also saw a sheet and a counterpane lying on the cot. The counterpane was stained with blood while there was an impress of a right foot of a human being on the sheet. On examining the accused it was found that he had tied his leg with a piece of cloth, which seemed apparently to have been torn off from a saree belonging to the deceased and found in her room.

DEFENCE PLEA.

The accused admitted he went into Hazra's room but that was long before lamplight. He denied that it was he who had committed the murder. His case was that he was on friendly terms with Hazra and had no motive to kill her. He suggested that the murderer was another man to whom the paheran and the lungee very probably belonged and that that man was under Isak's thumb. He also denied that the impression of the foot was of his foot. As to the piece of cloth tied round his leg and which was stained with blood his case was that it was an old wound due to his tying the leggings round his leg and scratching a part which had become tender.

The prosecution admitted that the wound on the accused's leg was an old wound and as to the paheran and lungee it was suggested that though the accused had not these clothes on when he was seen going into Hazra's room, the accused might have wiped his hands on them and thus they were stained with blood. It was, however, not proved to whom the lungee belonged.

VERDICT OF "GUILTY."

[redacted] desired that impressions should [redacted] of the accused's right foot, and also [redacted] nesses' Isak's and Curimis. Impres- [redacted] taken, but on measurement none of [redacted] essions so taken tallied with the [redacted] of the foot on the sheet. On this [redacted] suggested, by his Lordship in his [redacted] up" to the jury that the accused [redacted] ve placed his foot on the cot to tie the [redacted] age round his leg.

The jury then retired and brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused on the charge of murder.

His Lordship then put on a black cap and addressing the prisoner said that he had been found guilty of a brutal murder by the unanimous verdict of the jury. There were no extenuating circumstances to induce the Court to pass a lesser sentence. The prisoner was accordingly sentenced to death.

CAUSE LIST.

APPEAL BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 4TH OF APRIL, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

37-18—1107-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Lala Har Narain v Podamsinh Narsinhbhai, Madhowji K and Ch, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

CHAMBER MATTER FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.)

T and I J Re L/A of Kanji Viram—Moti and D, Ruttonsey Viram v Chapoobai widow, Ard H D and Co, J S D. 16-3-19.

639-18—Wadia G and Co, Langley Billimoria and Co a firm v Ardeshir Pirojshaw Patel, Unwalla P and P, Part heard.

623-18—Dubash and Co, Bishandas Sabharam Seyal v Messrs Gulzi Ranglal a firm, Edgelow G W and Co, For postponement.

1711-18—Moticland and D, Bapulal Girdharlal v Jethalal Manecklal Shah and anr, Little and Co, Daphtary F and D.

1347-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Narotam Hemraj and Bros a firm v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Little and Co.

580-17—Jehangir M and S, Murlidhar Lachminarayen v Nathumal Fulchand and anr, Madhowji K and Ch.

1442-17—Judah and S, Sadashivrao Bhawanrao Kadam & ors v Ramchandra Krishnarao Dalvi and ors, Bhimji and Co.

503-18—M B Chothia, Ahmed E Moosa a firm Sha Manilal Vadilal a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

181-19—Craigie B and C, Dada Miya Khandwani v J A Grant and Co a firm, N C Dalal.

580-16—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Harnandrai Foolchand a firm v Shamlal Gangaram and ors, Captain and V.

773-18—Matu J and M, Harilal Mansukhram Parekh v Sorabji Bomanji Kapadia and ors, Payne and Co., Amin and D.

1773-18—Khandvalla and Co, Mohunlal Ugarchand v Manilal Gordhan a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

1874-18—Ard H D and Co, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Hiralal Ambalal a firm, Shroff and D.

1887-18—Khandvalla and Co, Parbhudas Purshotamdas v Heymchand Jairam, Purmanand and Clubwalla.

1920-18—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Manilal Vithaldas a firm v Chunilal Motichand and ors, Khandvalla and Co.

933-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Tarachand Murlidhar a firm and ors, Kanga and Sayani.

1059-17—Mulla and M, Pascoal Salvadore Nunes v Arthur Harris, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

415-19—Matu J and M, Harnandrai Baijnath a firm v Vardhman Jetsey and Co a firm and ors.

CHAMBER MATTER FOR DISPOSAL.

LIST A (ATTORNEYS.)

SUMMONSES IN COMMERCIAL CAUSES FOR DIRECTIONS.

232-19—Merwanji K and Co, Gandhi Amratlal Lalji a firm v Nurseydas Devchand a firm, Mulji and Th. 24-1-19.

670-19—Sunderdas and Co, Javerchand Thackersey v Manilal Narrotamdas and ors, 4-3-19.

789-19—Mehta D and L, Dwarkadas Chotalal and Co a firm v Govinddas Jetha and ors, 12-3-19.

790-19—Mehta D and L, Dwarkadas Chotalal and Co a firm v Ramdas Govindji a firm, 12-3-19.

832-19—Merwanji K and Co, Chanilal Chaganlal v Nandlal Brijvallabhdas, 15-3-19.

833-19—Mehta D and L, Dwarkadas Chhotalal and Co a firm v Bomonji Shapurji a firm, 15-3-19.

891-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gangadas Vithaldas v Messrs Kantilal Dulabhdas a firm, Mulla and M, 22-3-19.

895-19—Vachha and Co, Messrs Kanji Damji and Co a firm v The Saraswati Oil Mfg Co Ltd, Purmanand and Club, 25-3-19.

914-19—Motichand and D, Messrs Sobhagchand Kapurchand a firm v Messrs Virji Harjiwan a firm, Ard H D and Co, 26-3-19.

927-19—Merwanji K and Co, Ramkishan Sagarmal a firm v Chhabildas Nathoobhai a firm, Ard H D and Co, 25-3-19.

928-19—Amin and D, Huseinbhai Heptulla v Hyderalli Mulla Ebrahim, Payne and Co, 25-3-19.

935-19—Purshotamrai and Co, Mathuradas and Co a firm v Chhotalal Manmohandas a firm, Motichand and D, 25-3-19.

937-19—Mehta D and L, D Chhotalal and Co a firm v Pranjiwandas Bhagwandas a firm, 26-3-19.

960-19—Jamshedji R and D, Chaganlal Premchand v The Gokuldas Devji and Co a firm, 27-3-19.

961-19—Jamshedji R and D, Goculdas Hansraj v Mohanlal Bhanji a firm, 27-3-19.

962-19—Jamshedji R and D, Chaganlal Premchand v Messrs Dayabhai Hiralal a firm, 27-3-19.

963-19—Jamshedji R and D, Cawasji Temulji a firm v Lalchand Jawanmal a firm, 27-3-19.

976-19—Khandvalla and Co, Amratlal Jevchand a firm v Premchand Chunilal a firm, M B Chothia, 28-3-19.

977-19—Motichand and D, Messrs Mirzamal Motilal and Co a firm v Messrs Gopalji Karsondas a firm, 28-3-19.

978-19—Bhimji and Co, Gunvatrai Suntokeram Mehta and ors v Gordhandas Kalianji Bhat, 28-3-19.

979-19—Payne and Co, The Currimbhoy Mills Co Ltd v Kantilal Hiralal a firm, 28-3-19.

980-19—Payne and Co, The Currimbhoy Mills Co Ltd v Sha Tricumlal Mulchand, 28-3-19.

981-19—Payne and Co, The Currimbhoy Mills Co Ltd v Virchand Dalcharam a firm Hiralal Th and Co, 28-3-19.

982-19—Payne and Co, The Currimbhoy Mills Co Ltd v Sha Chabildas Nathoobhai a firm, Ard H D and Co, 28-3-19.

983-19—Shroff and D, Javeri Shantidas Khetsey and Co a firm v Punjabi Nanakchand Ishwarsing a firm, Madh K and Ch, 28-3-19.

984-19—Khandvalla and Co, Gandabhai Vadilal a firm v Haji Karim Habib, 28-3-19.

989-19—Bhai K and G, Kantilal Tarachand and Co a firm v Vishwambharlal Kishorilal a firm, 28-3-19.

990-19—Mehta D and L, Govindji Karsandas a firm v Dayabhai Hiralal a firm, 28-3-19.

991-19—Mans H M and Co, Chabildas Nathoobhai a firm v Gandhabhai Nathoobhai a firm, 28-3-19.

992-19—Shamrao M and H, Messrs Tricumlal Vadilal and Co a firm v Mathuradas Moorarji Khimji and Co, 28-3-19.

996-19—Mehta D and L, Keshavlal Poonjabhai v Premchand Chunilal a firm, 28-3-19.

996-19—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Amichand Motichand a firm v Messrs K M Subbier and Sons a firm, Hiralal Th and Co, 28-3-19.

1001-19—Mans H M and Co, Chabildas Nathoobhai a firm v Jamnadas Laloobhai a firm, 28-3-19.

1002-19—Purnanand and Clubwalla, Jesingbhai Chunilal a firm v Pranlal Bhaichand a firm, Mehta D and L, 28-3-19.

1008-19—Mehta D and L, Mathuradas Ramji and Co a firm v D S Mehta a firm, Bhimji and Co, 28-3-19.

1025-19—Madhowji K and Ch, Babu Brij Behari Murlidhar a firm v D Satyanaraven and Co a firm, 31-3-19.

1026-19—Khandvalla and Co, Gandabhai Vadilal a firm v Chimanlal Tricumlal a firm, 31-3-19.

1027-19—Merwanji K and Co, Nomanbhai Abdeally and Co a firm v Ebrahim Haji Ismail, Payne and Co, 31-3-19.

1028-19—Mehta D and L, Goculdas Damodhar a firm v Ganpatrai Kedarnath a firm, 31-3-19.

1029-19—Payne and Co, Vrailal Devkaran a firm v Nathmal Ishwarsab a firm, 31-3-19.

1030-19—Bhimji and Co, Gokuldas Devji a firm v Morarji Jairam Narranji, Ard H D and Co, 31-3-19.

1032-19—Payne and Co, Vrailal Ratansi a firm v Karsandas Dharamsey a firm, 31-3-19.

1036-19—Ard H D and Co, Dharamsey Meghji a firm v Govinddas Tulsidas a firm, 1-4-19.

1040-19—Soonderdas and Co, Amichand Motichand a firm v Ambalal Bhawandas a firm, 1-4-19.

1041-19—Ard H D and Co, Dharamsey Meghji a firm v Mathuradas Meghji a firm, 1-4-19.

MISCELLANEOUS SUMMONSES.

894-04—Matubhai J and M, Hathibhai Ishwarbhai and ors v Dawoodbhai Abdul Kadar and ors, 18-3-19.

INDIAN COTTON OIL COMPANY.

A YEAR OF LOSS.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Cotton Oil Company Limited was held at the Registered office of the Company, Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay on Thursday, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh.

At the outset the Directors' report for the year 1917-18, ending on 30th June, 1918, was read, in the course of which it was stated that a resolution confirming the special resolution that transferred th eAgency of the Company from Messrs. Kothari, Sutaria and Company to Messrs. K. S. Manicklal Gokuldas and Company was passed on the 23rd of April, 1918. On the 17th of October, 1918, for diverse reasons Messrs. Kuverji M. Kothari and Rangildas L. Sutaria forming Kothari Sutaria and Company finally ceased to be concerned in the firm. The Directors regretted to place before the shareholders the statement of loss sustained in the year under report, which was caused by war conditions, the difficulty of shipping, the scarcity of labour, prevalence of plague, the closing of the factory for about three months and the mismanagement of the Company's affairs by the late agents Messrs. Kothari, Sutaria and Company. The Company is now working at a profit and the Directors anticipated that the next Profit and loss statement and the Balance Sheet will show an appreciable reduction of the loss of the years 1916-17, and 1917-18. Out of the Directors, Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt retired but he was eligible for re-election.

The reading of the Report being over, the Chairman moved that the Report and the Accounts as audited and certified by the Company's auditors, now before the meeting, showing the position of the Company's affairs for the period ending in 30th June, 1918, be approved and adopted; and the motion was nanimously carried.

Mr. Byramji Kharsetji then proposed and Mr. R. P. Bharucha seconded, that Messrs. Iyer and Engineer (who had been auditors to the Company from the very beginning) be not re-elected auditors of the Company for the current year. This resolution was unanimously carried and then the meeting dispersed.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, for the day ended 31st March 1919:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 50 lacs.	
,, Paid up	25,00,000
Reserve Fund	6,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	5,01,73,000
Sundries	4,34,000
Total Rs.	5,37 07,000

ASSETS:

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	1,05 31,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	1,57,99,000
Bills Discounted	55,23 000
Sundries	5,28,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	2 12,26 000
Total Rs	5,37,07,000

J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE AND "VACCINATION INQUIRER."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Recently the writer offertd to supply free to the authorities of the J. N. Petit Library, Hornby Road, for their reading room table, the "Vaccination Inquirer," the official monthly publication of the National Anti-vaccination League, 25, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S. W. But the secretary of the Petit Institute writes to say under date the 24th March, 1919, that the "Book-Committee has declined to accept your offer for supplying the Vaccination Inquirer" for our reading room table." Our public libraries are usually very hospitable towards books and periodicals which represent militant opinions, but the Petit Committee draw the line at the anti-vaccination heresy. I neither wonder nor complain. Indeed, what more is possible for believers in vaccination than to seclude themselves from discussion? What is the opportunity of the opponents of the medical nostrum is the disconfiture of its advocates, as has been proved over and over again. The pro-vaccinists cannot justify their position against the antis and if the Jennerian rite is to be preserved from reproach, there is nothing for it but to shut out the light. Professor Max Muller somewhere observes that it is possible to have too good a case—a case so good that it affronts and irritates adversaries, so that they resolutely close their eyes, or turn and walk off in the opposite direction. That seems to be the anti-vaccinist case. For the opponents of vaccination it is an opportunity for the exercise of patience, nor is it difficult under the circumstances.—Yours, etc.

J.

186-13—Hiralal Th and Co, Laxmibai wife of Karsandas—Ludha v Tribhowandas Hurgowandas, Parties concerned, 1-4-19.

1537-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chimamram Motilal a firm v Lalbhai Wadilal, Motichand and D, 18-3-19.

866-19—Vachha and Co, Sagarmal Tarachand and Co a firm v Laxmiprasad Bindaprasad, J O 22-3-19.

1347-18—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Narsidas Gangji Popat a firm v Chhaganlal Tribhowandas, Eagh N and Co, 24-3-19.

347-18—Mulji and Tha, Vallabhdas Ramji v Devji Shivdas Patil, Mulla and M, 25-3-19.

1354-17—Ard H D and Co, Rampratab Parashram v Abdul Rasool Bhaloo, 25-3-19.

160-19—Patill and Ez, Talaksey Khetsey v Messrs Mohanlal Gigabhoy and Co, Jamshedji R and D, 27-3-19.

832-19—Merwanji K and Co, Chunilal Chhaganlal a firm v Nandlal Brijvallabhdas, J O 27-3-19.

443-19—Merwanji K and Co, Dorabji Warden and Co v Gordhandas Kallianji, Mehta D and L, 19-2-19.

O S 578-19—Mehta D and L, Abdul Rahim Abdul Hussein v Kikabhoy Haidarali and ors, 22-2-19.

O S 861-19—Ard H D and Co, Bai Dinbai widow v F D Sethna, Ard H D and Co, 18-3-19.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1519-18—Tyabji D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr, Dastur and Co, Part heard 20-3-19.

552-19—Patell and Eze., Surajpalsing Vikram sing v. Purshotam Tulsidas, Amin and Desai.

1849-18—Malvi M R and Co., Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Mohanlal Ramnath Mulhotra Payne and Co.

1255-18—Craigie B and C. Pranlal Kanji a firm v Lakmidas Mulji, Surveyor and Co.

616-19—Dastur and Co, Laloobhai Nathoochand v Mirza Ahmed Ispahani, Edg G W and Co.

701-19—Mer K and Co, Sir Dinshaw Manecki Petit Bart and ors v The Advocate-General of Bombay, Little and Co.

A TRAMWAY PROSECUTION.

COMPANY'S POWERS QUESTIONED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Mr. J. E. Hobson, of the Bombay Tramway Company charged Mr. Sorab Merwanji Alpaiwala with remaining in the car in excess of the full complement of its passengers, standing on the platform of the car.

Mr. Vicaji Bar-at-Law with Mr. Dhondi pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-Law and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution story is that on account of the shortage of cars during the war-time the Company had allowed passengers to stand at the rear platform as a concession which was extinct from March 1, of 1919. On the 4th day of March, near Bori Bunder, three men, a pass-holder, a Mahomedan and the accused were found standing on the rear platform of a car. The last two passengers were requested to leave the car. The Mahomedan got out but the accused refused to do so. As the traffic was being detained and the accused was persistent Mr. Hobson had the car taken opposite to the Esplanade Police Station and called Sub-Inspector Sorabji who took the name and address of the accused. Then, the traffic regulator tried to take the names of the witnesses but they refused. In the meantime a crowd of Parsis assembled who began to shout "shame", "shame" at Mr. Hobson After some ten minutes' detention the car was allowed to proceed whereupon the crowd cried out "Hurrah," "Hurrah". During the time of altercation with the accused, no less than 50 cars, all full of passengers were detained causing considerable inconvenience to the passengers and loss and serious annoyance to the Company.

STATEMENT OF ACCUSED.

The accused stated that he wrote a letter to the Company on the 6th March 1919, stating in detail all that took place on the day in question.

The conductor in charge of the car was not justified in keeping down the bar at the entrance and closing the access to the car, as there was a seat vacant and in his (conductor's) refusal to lift up the bar prevented him from securing the vacant seat. That under Section 24 of the Bombay Tramways Act I, of 1874 the Tramway Company cannot alter its bye-laws except with the sanction of the Government.

That the Bye-laws Nos. 6 and 7, upon the breach of which the Company is relying were not "exhibited in conspicuous place" inside the car, as required by Section 17 of the Bombay Tramway Act I of 1874.

That he was not responsible for any detention as he was prepared to give his name and address from the very commencement, which request did not satisfy the Tramway officials including the complainant himself.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

Mr. Hobson cross-examined by defence said that he did not know if the new regulations were sanctioned by the Government.

Further cross-examined, he said that the new regulation allowed certain person to stand on the rear platform. He also said that Bye-laws were in a slot in the car and not in a conspicuous place.

The next witness Mr. Fraser said that the new regulations were passed by the Company after consultations with Lawyers.

Mr. Masani, another witness, said that he was employed in the Municipality and was a pass-holder. He was admitted by the conductor and he had to remain standing in the rear platform as there was no accommodation inside the car.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Saher, on behalf of defence argued that the Bye-laws were not conspicously exhibited as required by the Company's Acts and that the said new regulation was *ultra vires*, not being sanctioned by the Governor in Council, and no notice of it being given in the "Gazette" and that the new regulation was issued under the signature of Mr. Remington, Managing Director of the Company, who had no right individually to make any regulation.

Mr. Vicaji replying to the above arguments said that the said Bye-law was not a new one. It existed before the War and was only temporarily suspended during the war. Therefore the new regulation did not require any sanction. He further said that the said bye-law was passed by the Board of Directors of the Company and Mr. Fraser was sent to bring the minutes to show whether it was passed by the Directors of the Company or by Mr. Remington alone. The minutes were produced before which showed that the bye-law in question was passed by the Board of Directors. But it was not known whether the same was sanctioned by the Government.

Further hearing of the case was postponed to the 10th instant.

(Continued from column 5.)

Cotton yarn, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Shinzin Maru for Moji—165 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Shinzin Maru for Sahnghai—50 bales grey cotton, E. David.

S S Tabolsk for Hongkong—200 cwts. sharkfins, Ebrahim Moledina; 72 cwts. sharkfins, 3 cwts. fishmaws, S. Rasdon.

IMPORTS.

S S Dilwara from Shanghai, Agents M. M. and Co. (P. & O. S. Co.)—259 cases silk goods; 11 cases cotton goods; 200 bags [illegible]; 1,648 bags green beans; 5 cases boots and shoes; 140 cases waste silk yarn; 2 cases cotton piecegoods; 2 cases seshintan; 240 bags white beans; 4 case brassware; 180 cases pongees; 145 bales grey cotton sheetings; 10 cases silk [illegible]; 25 cases porcelainware; 101 bags [illegible]; 81 bags board beans; 97 bags Red beans; 49 cases earthenware; 440 rolls earthenware; 143 bales mattings; 8 cases cotton hosiery; 735 bundles rattans; 462 cases, 1,140 cases, 1,749 packages green tea; 12 hf. chests black tea; 18 cases camphor; 10 cases paper lantern; 24 cases brass circles; 100 bags flour; 86 bags tapioca flour; 18 bags nutmegs; 3,954 bags green peas; 1,084 bales, 124 bundles, 135 cases silk; 212 bales, 4 chests, 2 cases yellow silk; 800 cases cassia; 2 cases red dates; 39 cases white silk; 20 packages glass; 141 cases glass bangles; 284 cases preserves; 100 bundles sugarcandy; 5,000 bags refined sugar; 409 bags betelnuts; 3 cases maccasar fish; 67 bags pepper; 5 flasks quick silver; 4 cases glassware and porcelainware, brassware; 3 cases scissors; 288 cases smoking and plug tobacco; 16 cases plug tobacco; 16 bales cotton; 367 cases, 15 chests silk piecegoods; 24 packages 204 cases fire crackers

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 3.

S S Aronda—Denne—Busreh, Mar. 27.
S S Yubari Maru—Ota—Kobe, Mar. 3.
S S Chakdara—Livingston—Busreh, Mar. 28
S S Feroz—McArthur—Busreh, Mar. 25.

DEPARTURES.

April 3.

S S Capri—Saloo—Genoa.

The following vessels obtained their part clearances, yesterday:—

April 3.

S S Bushu Maru—Ashikashi—Marseilles and Genoa.
S S Singu—Reid—Rangoon.
S S Port Littleton—Stickland—London.
S S Quilos—Lane—Rangoon.
S S Lhasa—Terry—Karachi.
S S Tobolsk—Siggins—Singapore and Hongkong.
S S Rocio—Puckey—Rottenest (for order).

S S Aronda—The steamer Aronda, 1,697 tons, Captain E. A. H. Denna, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Busreh, with ballast, which port she had left on 27th ultimo.

S S Yubari Maru—The N Y K Steamer Yubari Maru, 2,957 tons, Captain G. Ota, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kobe, with a general cargo and 1 passenger, which port she had left on 3rd ultimo.

S S Chakdara—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chakdara, 1,581 tons, Captain D. Livingston, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Busreh, with ballast, which port she had left on 28th ultimo.

S S Bashu Maru—The O S K steamer Bashu Maru, 1,922 tons, Captain K. Asakawa, will sail to-day, from the Bombay harbour, for Marseilles and Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Singu—The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer Singu, 1,999 tons, Captain C. F. S. Reid, will sail to-day, from the Bombay harbour, for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Port Littleton—The steamer Port Littleton, 4,170 tons, Captain A. E. Stickland, will sail to-day, from the Bombay harbour for London, with same bottom cargo.

S S Quilos—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Quilos, 4,941 tons, Captain C. H. Lane, will sail to-day, from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S S Lhasa—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour, for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Rocio—The W and A Graham Co.'s steamer Rocio, 2,321 tons, Captain W. Puckey, will sail to-day, from the Bombay harbour, for Rottenest (for order), with ballast.

S S Firoz—The T M Co.'s steamer Firoz, 2,099 tons, Captain W. D. McArthur, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 25th ultimo.

S S Tobolsk—The R I S N Co.'s steamer Tobolsk, 1,618 tons, Captain H. J. Higgins, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Singapore and Honenone, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 3rd April, 1919.

Shed: Steamers	Tons	Destination	Date	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.				
B Burma Mau	4100	Singapore	9-4-19	O S Kaisha
C & R Hashu Maru	1922	Marseilles	4-4-19	O S Kaisha
D & L Swaiby	3651	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
F Shinsin Maru	29.8	Shanghai	N F	N Y Kaisha
H Tobolsk	1511	Hongkong	4-4-19	B & P S N Co
K Bashayam	100	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
L Fakruna	2893	N F	N F	B & P S N Co
N Rhodesian Transport	3145	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
O Schwaner Utopia	[illegible]	Buna	N F	1-4-19 Sheriff Hassan owner
P Sikh	3258	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
Oporto	460	N F	N F	B S N Co
Netravati	699	Jamnagar	N F	B S N Co
Courland	760	N F	N F	M N C
Kaveri	553	N F	N F	B S A Co
VICTORIA DOCK.				
1 Olympia	3272	Liverpool	3-4-19	W & A Graham & Co
2 Hydra	2?8	Colombo	5-4-19	P & O S N Co
3 Zealandia	2627	P Gulf	2-4-19	H S Shewtay & Co
4 Capri	5982	Genoa	3-4-19	M Rathana & Co
5 Murani	2570	Tuticorin	6-4-19	T Morrison & Co
6 Somali	4193	London	6-4-19	M M & Co
8 City of Florence	3400	Hull	4-4-19	K Bros & Co
9 Malta	3884	London	N F	M M & Co
10 Quilon	3942	Rangoon	4-4-19	M M & Co
12 Dilwara	3410	China	16-4-19	M M & Co
14 Lhasa	960	Karachi	4-4-19	M M & Co
16 Shamshar	1718	P Gulf	N F	P & O S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1 Varsova	1917	Busra	3-4-19	M M & Co
2 Chaksina	1900	Busra	7-4-19	M M & Co
4 Baroda	1899	Busra	6-4-19	M M & Co
6 Ormonde	9021	London	3-4-19	R I M
7 Tenasserim	3428	London	15 2-19	M M & Co
9 Barma	1871	Busra	6-4-19	M M & Co
10 Mulleh	2150	Busra	6-4-19	M M & Co
12 [illegible]	[illegible]	Marseilles	5-4-19	M Goculdas & Co
13 Thessalia	2341	Busra	7-4-19	R I M
15 Chusan	1234	Busra	6-4-19	R I M
S E S Kalee	3834	Rangoon	5-4-19	T Morrison & Co
S E S Bahadur	829	Karwar	4-4-19	K Nixon & Co
Baker Ekona	2356	Busra	7-4-19	M M & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.				
Margaret Lindsey	1372	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
Nagoya	4480	London	19-4-19	M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
Singu	1912	Rangoon	5-4-19	Shaw Wallace & Co

EXPORTS.

S S Ormonde for London—156 cwts. pepper, Ebrahim T. Adia and Sons; 600 cwts. ginger, Hoosain Lamai and Co.; 483 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.; 50 cwts. raisins, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 375 cwts. gum, Shivjee Khitsey and Co.

S S Kaisar for London—1 bale sheep skins, Jaffer Gulam Hoosein; 201 cwts. turmeric, Narandas Morarji and Co.

S S Scotsman for London—143 cwts myrabollams Mahomed and Basrai.

S S Olympia for New York—204 cwts. gum, Shivjee Khetsey and Co.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe—58 bales cotton yarn, 900 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N. M. Ke Kaisha.

S S Shizai Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton. Uderam Premsukhdas; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Kosoku Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S S Kosoku Maru for Yokkaichi—200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Yokkaichi—200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Osaka—700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa.

S S Burma Maru for Yokohama—200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Nagasaki—200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Tientsin—30 bales grey

(Continued in column 4.)

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SALESMEN

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The Savoy,
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Great Western,
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"Copy & Layout" with Attractive & Interesting Salestalk, also clear instructions to the printers, and our EXPERT advice as to the placing of advertisements will be given FREE of CHARGE to all intending Advertisers in the Chronicle.

Ask us for further particulars and make your advertising PAY.

Carter Brothers,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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WagnerElectric
Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, U.S.A.

The Greatest Producer of Single phase Motors in the World.

For A. C. Motors, Rectifiers, Electric Testing Instruments.

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Chicago, U. S. A.
For D. C. Motors, Dynamos &c.

RIDER ERICSSON ENGINE Co.
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For Hot Air Pumping Engines for Household and Irrigation purposes.

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At Large Stock in Bombay Depot

Beware of Secondhand or Rebuilt Motors with which the Market is flooded.

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UNDER BRISK
RUBBING
WITH
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff, joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief. Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Rs. 2-10-0.

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IN ASSCRTED VOLTAGES AND CANDLE POWER

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SHOVELS, FORGES
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BRASS & COPPER TUBES
ROPES, OARS, CANVAS
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OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES
IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE

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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday the 3rd April, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punajb.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Delhi. Humidity is in defect at a few places. Day temperature is above the average at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Allahabad. Day temperature is slightly below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Night temperature is above the average in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Indore. Humidity is above in excess at a few places. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval; night temperature is in excess at Neemuch and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Cloud has increased and skies have now become overcast at most places. Humidity is below the average at Amraoti. Day temperature is in defect at Saugor and Jubbulpore; night temperature is in excess in the western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below the average at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies continue lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above the average at Hyderabad. Night temperature is in moderate excess at most places.

General Remarks.—Very light showers are reprted from Ahmedabad, Surat, Bhavnagar Para and Nizamabad. Unsettled conditions in north-west India have caused increase of cloud in the north and west Punjab. The highest maximum reported is 107 deg. F. at Cuddapah.

A few light showers are likely in the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 2nd April, 1919.

Rainfall has been nearly general round the head of the bay and local in upper Burma with a few falls in south Burma. Chief amounts:—Coxis Bazaar, Chittagong one inch; Barisal a half.

Weather is becoming unsettle in north-west India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, Bombay, 2nd April 1919

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29 868	Inch.
Temperature of Air	80.9	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.2	"
Dew Point	71.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.732	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	7.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.8	"
Minimum do	75.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E,WNW,NW.	
Movement of Wind	181	Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.
	Apl	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Apl.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Thur.	3	m	0 30	29	3	3	m	6 13	18 5
Fri.	4	m	1 11a	29	11	—	m	7 4a	16 8
Sat.	5	m	1 12	28	8	4	m	7 9	18 9
Sun.	6	m	1 53a	29	4	—	m	7 58a	17 8
Mon.	7	m	1 56	27	9	5	m	8 3	14 8
Tues.	8	m	2 49a	28	5	—	m	8 49a	18 9
Wed.	9	m	2 45	26	6	6	m	8 55	15 11
		m	3 46a	27	3		m	9 57a	19 9
		m	3 43	25	3	7	m	10 0	17 4
		m	4 54a	26	3		m	11 38a	20 3
		m	4 56	24	3	8	m	11 23	18 6
		m	6 19a	25	9				
		m	6 35	23	11	9	m	1 14	19 10
			7 51a	25	9			1 1a	19 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April	3 (Thursday)	Sunrise	6h. 32m.	Sunset	6h. 53m.
"	4 (Friday)	"	6h. 31m.	"	6h. 53m.
"	5 (Saturday)	"	6h. 30m.	"	6h. 54m.
"	6 (Sunday)	"	6h. 29m.	"	6h. 54m.
"	7 (Monday)	"	6h. 28m.	"	6h. 54m.
"	8 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 28m.	"	6h. 54m.
"	9 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 27m.	"	6h. 54m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	—	1d. 2h.	34-9m. a.m.
First Quarter	—	7d. 6h.	8 8m. p.m.
Full Moon	—	15d. 1h.	55-1m. p.m.
Last quarter	—	23d. 4h.	51-1m. p.m.
New Moon	—	30d. 11h.	0-4m. p.m.

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Rs. 6-12 and Rs. 15-0 per dozen.

Order for less than 6 Pairs *cannot be executed.*

32 Brass & 30 Wooden Toys Rs. 5-0.

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BENARES CITY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 99 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·0404 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-13 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·4728 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96-12 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·4788 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95-3 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0558 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....
or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of
Bengal
Bombay out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....
Madras
day of.....1919.

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Sample on receipt of annas 4 which is deducted while executing order.

Chadar, plain, 3 yds. × 50, for Rs. 7.

Dhoti, of Fancy border, 5 yds. × 44, for Rs. 11-0.

26 English Cut Alphabets for Re. 1-0.

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COLUMBIA DRY CELLS

For bells, telephones, motor cars, ignition of parafin and gas engines, small electric lights, etc., etc.

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Telegrams—"Chiphone" Bombay.

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JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the headache, are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep.

The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4, V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz. Phials Rs. 8-12, V.P.P. Rs.10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.

Consulting Physician :
KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN.

DO NOT RUN

hither and thither but be cool and self composed !!!

When **Cholera** breaks out in a family, what will the house-holder do ? he must administer at once Dr. S. K. BURMAN'S Extract of **CAMPHOR**, the best and most effective Cholera Preventive of the age.

Price annas 4 per phial. Packing and Postage 1 to 4—5 annas.

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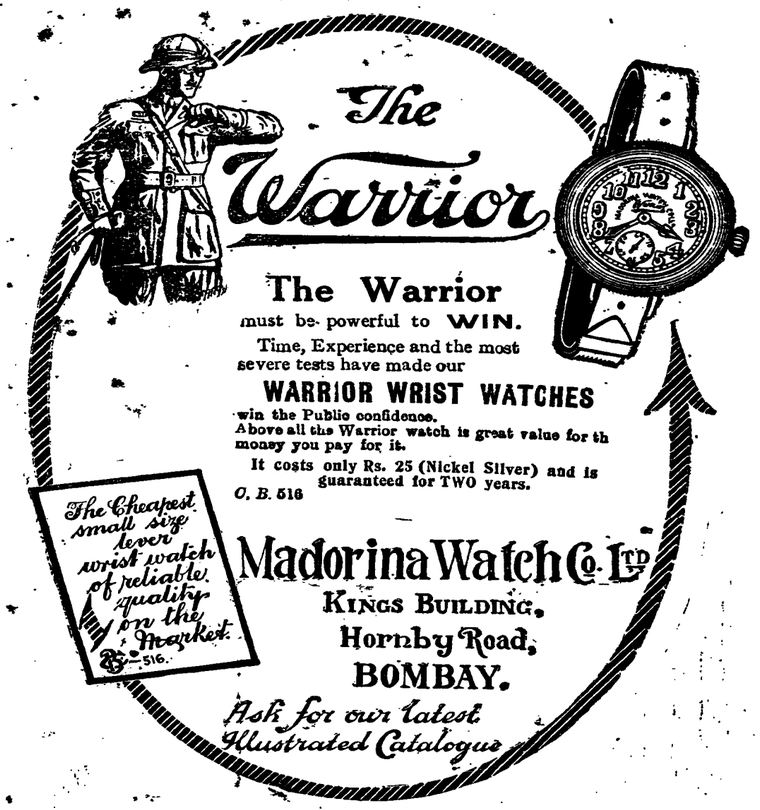
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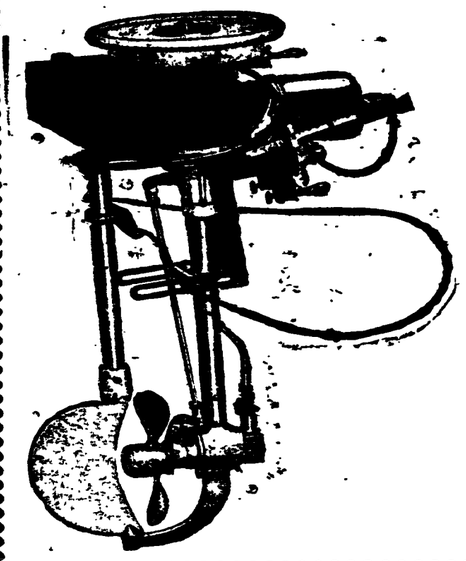

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